The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance—Or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 per square for 3 weeks; 25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1852. NO. 9.

TO CHURCH BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received by NICHOLAS CONORI, in Gettysburg until *Saturday the 10th day of January next*, for building a

CATHOLIC CHURCH

in Gettysburg. Plans and specifications for the Church can be seen at any time by persons wishing to bid, by calling upon NICHOLAS CONORI, one of the Committee in Gettysburg.

By order of Rev J. Cotting.

NICHOLAS CONORI, JOHN MARTIN, JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB CASE, } Committee.

N B Rev JAMES CORTING yet continues the officiating Clergyman, and by his liberality and good conduct the Congregation is in a prosperous condition

Dec. 22 td

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very advantageous terms,

A Lot and a half of Ground,

in FAIRFIELD, Adams county, on which are erected a Frame

DWELLING-HOUSE,

rough-cast, and a Stable: also, a

TANYARD,

with 26 Vats, 8 Leeches, 2 Limes, and 4 Handlers; also, a LOG SHOP, in which is a Rolling Apparatus, and Bark-mill. For terms, apply to either of the subscribers

☞ If not sold before the 1st of January next, it will be for Rent

JOHN MICKLEY, Jr
MAXWELL SHIELDS.

Dec. 1. 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Vendioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 17th of January,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Street, and running back to an alley, and adjoining Lots of Robert Smith, and Rev. S. S. Schmucker, on which is erected a two-story BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen attached, a Frame Stable and Blacksmith and Paint Shops, and a well of water near the door—*Also*,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Gettysburg and Mummasburg road, adjoining lands of Gabriel Meals, Wm. W. Hamersly and others, containing three Acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ABNER TOWNSLEY.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg Dec 15, 1851. } ts

☞ Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased the following articles at a sale of the goods and chattles of DANIEL WEIGNER by the Constable, on the 3d inst, to wit: 4 00 shingles, 1 lot of grain in the ground, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 lot of Fence Boards, and 1 winnowing mill; and has left the same in possession of said Weigner. All persons are therefore notified not to levy upon or take any assignment of said articles, as they are my property

JOHN WORLEY.

Dec 8 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bishop, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BISHOP, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AARON L. BISHOP, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 1. 6t

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will saltpetre explode?" "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct. 13. tf

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*, a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

☞ Orders addressed to

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer,*
No. 144 Race Street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 15. 3m

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill*, in Germany township.

Choice Poetry.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now is strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel—
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn.
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene.
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green.
Next, Summer's pride succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—death, and all
Must find their level here.

THE QUIET EYE.

The orb I like is not the one
That dazzles with its lightning gleam—
That dares to look upon the sun,
As though it challenged brighter beam.
That orb may sparkle, flash and roll—
Its fire may blaze, its shaft may fly—
But not for me: I prize the soul
That slumbers in a quiet eye.

There's something in its placid shade
That tells of calm, unworldly thought;
Hope may be crowned or joy delayed—
No dimness steals, no ray is caught;
Its passive language seems to say,
"I know that I must close and die;"
And death itself, come when it may,
Can hardly change the quiet eye.

There's meaning in its steady glance
Of gentle blame or praising love,
That makes me tremble to advance
A word that meaning might reprove.
The haughty threat, the fiery look,
My spirit proudly can defy.
But never yet could meet and brook
The upbraiding of a quiet eye.

There's firmness in its even light,
That augurs of a breast sincere:
And oh! take watch how ye excite
That firmness till it yield a tear.
Some bosoms give an easy sigh—
Some drops of grief will freely start;
But that which sears the quiet eye
Hath its deep fountain in the heart.

Miscellaneous.

Young Men and the Sabbath.

"Let no young man disregard the Sabbath. The moment he sets his foot on God's holy day, his moral principle is gone, his self-respect is diminished, and one great barrier in the way of his downward course to ruin is removed. He must find some occupation on this, his only leisure day.—He sallies forth in search of amusement—He meets with others, in pursuit of the same object, who, to secure it, have made similar havoc of conscience and principle, and among them are not wanting adepts in wickedness. Having broken over one restraint others readily give away before him, and he falls an easy prey to the destroyer. It would be next to a miracle, if he should be rescued from ruin.

"But this process is not confined to the city. Show us the young man any where who disregards the holy Sabbath, and we will show you the young man that is on the high road to ruin. All the good influences in any community cluster around the Sabbath; and all the evil influences concentrate among Sabbath breakers.

"Pause then, young man, before you presume to trample on God's holy day, for, in so doing, you tread under foot Heaven's richest blessings, and invite all the enemies of the human soul, to combine for your destruction. Turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on God's holy day."—*New York Observer.*

"I have Wept with Him."

Smooth and cheerful of aspect are the familiarities of every-day life: but who can mistake their roving glances for the steadfast, tearful, unfathomable eyes of friendship? There was an everlasting truth in the words of that woman who, when asked why her love and interest clung so closely, so obstinately, so unceasingly around one whom the world neglected, and who, perchance, deserved its neglect, said, "I have wept with him." And who questions the eternity of a tie thus cemented? We are joined together as by nails which pierce while they unite, but which can not be extracted without shivering the wood they have penetrated

☞ Nothing sits so graceful upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors; it makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but particular charm.

☞ If you harbor malice against any human being, you cherish a worm in your heart, that in time will eat out all its goodness.

A Wife's Power.

The power of a wife for good or evil, is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man, wisdom, and strength, and courage, and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses *firmness, decision,* and *economy*. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract *indolence, extravagance,* and *folly* at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence.—Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind, and a whole heart. He needs his moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, and of comfort; and his soul renews its strength again, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.

The Last Word.

The last word is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell. Married people should ever study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with woman has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like a husband from flying into space. The wife who should properly discharge her duties, must ever have a soul elevated above trifles. Don't trust to good temper when you get into an argument. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let all married people take a hint from this provision of nature.

Facts.—Man has the power of imitating every motion but of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-three in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has four hundred and sixty-four muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute; and therefore three thousand eight hundred and forty in an hour; ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute. The wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly fifty four miles an hour, and a Canary falcon can reach even a greater distance in that space of time. A violent wind travels sixty miles an hour, sound one thousand one hundred and forty-two feet in a second.

Idlers, that might be set to Work.—In the search after industrial power and economy of human strength, it is wonderful that *dogs* are left so wholly unemployed in America. Their uses, in other countries, are thus described in a letter from Brussels:

"Dogs, of almost every breed, are taught to work by the Germans. It looks odd enough to see these sagacious animals, of all descriptions, from the thick-headed bull-dog, and mild and intelligent Newfoundland, down to the candle-leg, half-hound and snappish rat-terrier, all fully employed, instead of lazing away their time as they do here. The majority of the dogs, however, are of the larger kind, and it is quite amusing to see their willingness to work, and the various ways in which they are employed. No person is presumed to use a wheelbarrow without a dog to draw the load, and in vehicles of this kind we saw loads of wood, milk, butter, cabbages, bricks, bread, mortar, and hot coffee, and refreshments for travellers. All the labor that the person behind had to perform was to act as steersman, while the dog would draw the load, and instantly stop when so ordered. We saw a few cases where the teamsters had become intoxicated and fallen asleep, and the teams had turned around to watch them."

☞ A public dinner in England had dwindled away to two guests, an Englishman and a Highland gentleman, who were each trying to prove the superiority of their native countries. Of course, at an argument of this kind a Scotchman possesses, from constant practice, overwhelming advantages. The Highlander's logic was so good that he beat his opponent on every point. At last the Englishman put a poser: "You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland?" "Certainly not," was the confident reply. "You see, sir, ours is a mountainous, yours is a flat country. Now if all our hills were *rolled out flat*, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles."

☞ "I speak as I feel," said Paul Clifford; "were the woman I loved suffering through poverty, I would beg with her if I could not relieve her; through injustice, I would defend her; from unkindness I would protect her; and if the world forsook her, I would be to her the world"

☞ Marry a pint of rum to a lump of sugar—and in less than an hour there will spring from the union a whole family of shillelahs and broken heads. The marriage ceremony can be performed with a toddy stick.

A Beautiful Incident.

No writer in this country relates an incident more beautifully or more to the point than the Hon. Horace Mann. The following is an instance:

"I once knew a young man who, on removing from the country to the city, was introduced to a very respectable circle of persons about his own age, who were in the habit of meeting periodically, for the nominal purpose, at least, of conversation and social improvement. But any looker on at their symphosia, might not have been uncharitable, had he supposed that the supper, the wines and the cigars constituted the principal attraction.

"He became one of their number, and for a time enjoyed the hilarity, and shared the expense of the entertainment; but at last, rebuked by his conscience for this mode of spending his time and money, he quietly withdrew from the club, though without abandoning his intimacy with its members. Through one of their number he learned the average cost of their suppers, and taking an equal sum from his own scantily filled purse, he laid it aside as a fund of charity.

"At the end of a single season, he found himself in possession of a hundred dollars, wholly made up of sums saved from genteel dissipation. This amount he took to a poor but exemplary family, consisting of a widow and several small children, all of whom were struggling as if for life, against a series of adverse circumstances, to maintain a show of respectability, and to provide the means of attending the public schools.

"The bestowment of this sum upon the disheartened mother and the fatherless children, together with the sympathy and counsel that accompanied it, seemed to put a new heart in the bosom of them all. It proved the turning point of their fortunes. Some small debts were paid, the necessary school books, and a few articles of domestic clothing were obtained, the children sprang forward in their studies, equaling or outstripping all competitors; and at the present time they are all among the most respectable, exemplary, and useful citizens in the State. Now, it would be to suppose myself, not among men, but among *fiends*, were I to ask the question, as if doubtful of the answer, which of those young men extracted the greatest amount of happiness from his hundred dollars? Nor can such charity fail to benefit him who gives as much as him who takes."

How to Spoil a Girl.—Tell her she is a "little lady," and must not run, and make her a sunbonnet a yard deep to keep her from tanning. Do not let her play with her boy cousins, "they are so rude." Tell her not to speak loud, it is so masculine: and that loud laughing is so ungenteel. Teach her music, but never mind her spelling.—Give her earrings at six years of age; and teach her to set her cap for the beaux at eleven. And, if after your pains taking she does not grow up a simpering, unreflecting *nobody*, that cannot answer a love letter without some smart old aunt to help her, give her up—she is past all remedy.

☞ "A good wife," says a western editor, "is one who puts her husband at the side of the bed next to the wall and tucks him up to keep him warm in the winter, splits the wood, makes the fire in the morning, washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him, never scolds, never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes, keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings darned, never wonders what her husband sees interesting in the young woman who lives across the way, never slams the door loud when her husband is speaking, and always reproves the children when they eat their father's supper."

☞ A lady, rather ignorant upon agricultural matters, sent to the country the other day for some nice milk, which was carefully delivered to her by the hand of a friend who procured it. The lady very carefully placed it in her cellar in a nice open vessel, with the determination of having an extra nice breakfast on her rich milk. Breakfast came, and her husband looked in vain for the anticipated luxury.

"Wife," said he, "where is that nice milk you were speaking of last night?"

"Oh, dear, it is too bad!" she replied, sorrowfully; "the milk this morning was all covered with a thick yellow scum, and I had to throw it away."

"Have you gotten him, Jemmy?"—Two Yorkshire men, only a few months in this country, were out partridge hunting last fall, with one gun between them. Seeing for the first time in their lives a red squirrel, which dodged to the opposite side of the tree, within reach of the ground, the fellow without the gun crept stealthily up to the tree, and reaching around, suddenly seized the "curious bird." Jonathan, who had with breathless anxiety watched the movement of his friend, inquired at the instant, "Have ye gotten him, Jemmy?" "Nay," answered James, endeavoring to shake off the squirrel, which had its teeth through his thumb, "but he's gotten I, though!"

☞ A gentleman having lately been called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, declined, for, said he—"My wife gives me a lecture every night for nothing."

☞ Chris. North, says it is no wonder women love cats, for both are graceful and both are domestic—not to mention that they both scratch.

☞ You cannot prevent the clouds from rising and tempests from raging out of doors, but within, you may secure unbroken calm and endless sunshine.

From the Flag of our Union.

A SCENE AT THE IRVING HOUSE.

While "putting up" 'tother day, at the Irving House, New York, I heard a good story that will bear repeating, I think. A sporting gent. from the country, stopping at the Irving, wanted a dog, a good dog, not particular whether it was a spaniel, hound, pointer, English terrier or Butcher's bull. So a friend advised him to put an advertisement in the Sun and Spirit of the Times, which he did, requesting the "fancy" to bring along the right sort of dog to the Irving house, room number —.

The advertisement appeared simultaneously in the two papers on Saturday.—There were but few calls that day; but on Monday the "Spirit" having been freely imbibed by its numerous readers over Sunday, the dog men were awake, and then began the scene. The occupant of room number — had scarcely got up, before a servant appeared with a man and a dog.

"Believe, sir, you advertised for a dog?" quoth he with the animal.

"Yes," was the response of the country fancy man, who, by the way, it must be premised, was rather green as to the quality and prices of fancy dogs.

"What kind of a dog do you call that?" he added.

"A greyhound, full blooded, sir."

"Full blooded!" says the country sportsman. "Well, he dont look as though he had much blood in him. He'd look better, wouldn't he, mister, if he was full-bellied—looks as hollow as a flute!"

This remark, for a moment, rather staggered the dog man, who first looked at his dog and then at the critic. Choking down his dander, or disgust, says he:

"That's the best greyhound you ever saw, sir."

"Well, what do you ask for him?"

"Seventy-five dollars."

"What? Seventy-five dollars for that dog frame?"

"I guess you're a fool, any way," says the dog man; "you don't know a hound from a tan-yard cur, you jackass! Phe-ewt! come along, Jerry!" and the man and dog disappeared.

The man with the hollow dog had not stepped out two minutes, before the servant appeared with two more dog merchants; both had their specimens along, and were invited to "step in."

"Ah! that's a dog!" ejaculated the country sportsman, the moment his eyes lit upon the massive proportions of a thundering edition of Mt. St. Bernard.

"That *is* a dog, sir," was the emphatic response of the dog merchant.

"How much do you ask for that dog?" quoth the sportsman.

"Well,"—says the trader, patting his dog, "I thought of getting about fifty-five dollars for him, but I—"

"Stop," interrupted the country sportsman, "that's enough—he wont suit no how; I cant go them figures on dogs." The man and dog left growling, and the next man and dog were brought up.

"Why, that's a queer dog, mister, aint it? 'Taint got no hair on it; why, where in blazes did you raise such a dog as that; been scalded, haint it?" says the rural sportsman, examining the "critter."

"Scalded?" echoed the dog man, looking no ways amiable at the speaker,—"why didn't you never see a Chinese terrier, afore?"

"No, and if that's one, I don't care about seeing another. Why, he looks like a singed possum!"

"Well, you're a pooty lookin' country Jaky, you are, to advertise for a *dog* and don't know a Chiney terrier from a singed possum!"

Another rap at the door announced more dogs, and as the man opened it to get out with his singed possum, a genus who evidently "killed for Keyser" rushed in with a pair of the ugliest looking—savage—snub-nosed, slaughter-house pups, "the fancy" might ever hope to look upon! As these meat-axish canines made a rush at the very boot tops of the country sportsman, he "shied off,"—pretty perceptibly.

"Are you de man advertised for de dogs—sa-a-ay? You needn't be afeerd ol'em, come a'here Jack, lay da-own Balty—day's de dogs, mister—red you read of?"

"Aint they rather fierce?" asked the rural sportsman, eyeing the ugly brutes.

"Fierce? Better believe dey are—show 'em a f-fight, if you want to see'm go in for de chances! You want to see der teeth?"

"No, I guess not," timidly responded the sportsman, "they are not exactly what I want," he continued.

"What," says Jakey, "don't want'm? why, look a'here, you don't go for to say dat you 'spect I'm agoin' for to fetch d-dogs clean down here, for nothin', do you—sa-a-ay? Cos if you do, I'll jiss drop off my duds and lam ye out o' yer boots?"

Jakey was just beginning to square, when his belligerent propositions were suddenly nipped in the bud, by the servant opening the door and ushering in more dogs; and no sooner did Jakey's pups see the new comers, than they went in; a fight ensued—both of Jakey's pups lighting down on an able bodied, log bone, sorrel dog, who appeared perfectly happy in the transaction, and having a tremendous jaw of his own, made the bones of the pups crack with the high pressure he gave them. Of course a dog fight is the *cue* for a man fight, and in the wag of a dead lamb's tail, Jakey and the proprietor of the sorrel dog had a dispute. Jakey was attitudinizing *a-la* "the fancy," when the sorrel dog man—who, like his dog, was got up on a liberal scale of strength and proportions—walked right into Jakey's calculations, and whirled him in double flip-flaps on to the wash stand of the rural sportsman's room! Our sporting friend viewed the various combatants more in bodily fear than otherwise, and was making a break for the door, to clear himself, when to his horror and amazement, he found the entry beset by sundry men and boys and any quantity of dogs—dogs of every hue, size and description. At that moment the chawed up pups of Jakey and their equally used up master came rushing down stairs—another fight ensued on the stairs between Jakey's dogs and some others, and then a stampede of dogs—mixing up of dogs—tangling of ropes and straps—cursing and hurraing and such a time generally, as is far better imagined than described. The boarders hearing such an outcry wild—to say nothing of the yelps of dogs, came out of their various rooms, and retired as quickly, to escape the stray and confused dogs, that now were ki-yi-ing, yelping and pitching all over the house! By judicious marshalling of the servants—broomsticks, rolling pins, and canes, the dogs and their various proprietors were ejected, and order once more restored; the country sportsman seized his valise—paid his bills, and "vamosed the ranche," and ever after it was incorporated in the rules of the Irving, that gentlemen are strictly prohibited from dealing in dogs while "putting up" in that house.

One.

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will do to fix it at once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One unruly animal will learn all others in company bad tricks, and the Bible says "One sinner destroys much good."

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she talks about something else.

One husband who is penurious or lazy, and deprives his family of the necessary comforts, such as their neighbors enjoy, is not as desirable a husband as he ought to be.

One good newspaper is one good thing in every family.—*Mansfield Herald.*

Cows have Power to hold up their Milk.—A gentleman at Huntington, L. I., writes as follows:

"It is known to many farmers that when young cows first come in, when the calves are taken away, they will hold up their milk for a short time, and some will almost dry themselves before they will give it down.—A few years ago I bought a young cow, which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf she would not give down her milk. I had heard it remarked that putting a weight on a cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into the stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back; but not being heavy enough, I took it off, and put my elbows in the centre of her back, and bore on until she had hollowed in her back. While she was kept in this position she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way, and she would immediately give down her milk."

☞ The number of omnibuses in the capital of Great Britain, is three thousand, which are said to carry not less than 300,000,000 of passengers yearly, an amount equal to one-third of the population of the world—employing 11,000 men, and working a capital of one million, with an annual expenditure of £1,700,000, and paying to the revenue a duty of £100,000, or as much as all the stage coaches in the empire contributed before the establishment of railways.

A Blue Beard.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a man in that city who has buried three wives and two children, all within the brief space of three months! And it has reason to know too, that he will be married again before Christmas.

☞ Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it.

☞ No lady who has any regard for herself, or any respect for the society in which she moves, will be slovenly in her appearance or careless in her attire.

☞ When a big, hearty fellow, strong enough to carry a hog to market, asks charity at your hands, give him good advice. A good kick ain't bad either

☞ We are of the same opinion entertained by a Hibernian friend, that the present will be a hard, severe winter,—if it keeps cowld all the while."

☞ Spirituous liquor is the worst thing in the world to keep a person warm. A man froze to death last week by taking too much

☞ A lady being asked her opinion about moustaches, replied, "I always set my face against them."

☞ Whiskey punches make the sidewalks slippery.

☞ "If you bite *me* I'll bite *you*," says the pepper pod said to the boy.

Free Trade and Low Prices.

We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the papers:—

"*Low Prices of Grain.*—The Western papers complain greatly of the low prices of the products of their farmers, even in Michigan, where the crops were never before so large; and the *Racine Advertiser* observes that the ruinously low prices at which purchasers are obliged to put their figures, makes wheat raising in Wisconsin an unprofitable business. The wholesale prices at Racine are, winter wheat 50 a 60c.; spring wheat 30 a 32c.; barley 35 a 40c.; oats 15c.; corn 30 a 32c. Sheep per head $2 a $4. Pork, in the hog, $3.75 a 4.50."

Now, it must be apparent to all, that one principal cause why grain is so low in those regions, is the great distance to a market. The policy adopted by our Government is to feed the operatives who are employed in manufacturing the goods consumed by the people of the United States, *in Europe*; instead of *here*, within reach and at the doors of our farmers.

What profits can the farmer expect to realize upon his productions, when he is obliged to send them from three to five thousand miles to a market, and to pay the transportation? If the large number of factory operatives, who are daily arriving in this country from various parts of Europe, and who are forced to go to cultivating the soil, and to become competitors with our farmers as producers, had an opportunity of pursuing their legitimate calling, by entering our factories, which a liberal Tariff would in every quarter of our extensive country raise up, these men would become *consumers*, as would also all other manufacturers in the mechanical branches required to supply *them* with goods and wares not made by themselves, and a *home market* would be created for the farmer, equal perhaps to the supply. The consequence would therefore be, that the cost for transportation, for thousands of miles, which he now has to bear, and which is robbing him of all his profits, would be saved.

"Free Trade and Low Prices" stand side by side, and will continue there to stand, unless in seasons of great scarcity, as long as our farmers, who constitute four-fifths of our active business population, shall so will it. It therefore remains for them to say, *how long they are willing to submit to this impoverishing policy.* When they are tired of it, they can change it;—they have the power, and we hope they will have the will.—*Germantown Tel.*

The Vanguard.—A newspaper called the Star, has just been established at Columbia, California, and is printed upon an old Ramage press, the history of which is a curious exemplification of American progress. It was shipped from New York to Texas about the commencement of our difficulties with Mexico; from thence it advanced with our army from point to point through Mexico, printing newspapers and proclamations; then went to Monterey, California, where it was used by the Governor for printing proclamations and other public documents. Next it went to San Francisco, and was used to print the first newspaper started there, which has since grown into the "Alta California." When that paper got to be so successful, a new press was procured, and the old one was sent to Sacramento, to print the first newspaper there, "the Placer Times," and in the same way afterwards went to Sonora, Stockton, and finally to Columbia. Thus it has always been upon the front wave of the advancing tide; and the printing press has ever been the indispensible adjunct of American progress, piercing the wilderness with the first settlers, and dispensing the light of letters wherever an American community is formed, no matter how small in numbers or how remote.

Vacant Seats in Churches.

An English paper gives the following account of the remarks of Sir W. Page Wood, the Solicitor General, on the above subject. It may be interesting to some of our readers. He said:

"With regard to keeping the seats empty after service had begun, no person had a right to do so, whether they were paid for or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in church objected to having any person admitted into his pew, and used to put a padlock upon the door, and come himself after the service had begun. The clergyman, however, had the padlock taken off, and put persons into the pew when it was empty at the commencement of the service, and he was upheld by the courts in that course."

☞ The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." The employment of such a person with the knowledge of the president, superintendent, or any of the directors, exposes the company to prosecution, and a fine of from $300 to $500, besides being liable for all damages that may result.

Distinguished Athlete.—Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., is on a visit to the Cherokee nation, collecting fees due him as an attorney, and the Advocate, published at Talequah, says:

"Quite a feat came off in this place on Tuesday last. A jumping match between the Honorable General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, and his Excellency John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches."

☞ The steamer Niagara sailed from Savannah Thursday for Liverpool, with $700,000 in specie.

ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1852.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					1	2	3
	4	5		7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBR'Y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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SEPT'R				1	2	3	4
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OCTOBER						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMB.				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

NEW GOODS--NEW GOODS!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞ *The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

1 case, fast colored, at 12½ cents.
1 " 18¾ "
1 " 22 "

☞Also, the largest lot of *SHAWLS* ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞*Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot be always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price*, and that put low to suit the times.

☞*SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, Velvet, Merino, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

Ground Plaster.

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill*, in Germany township.

[illegible] 10. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, *Long and Square Shawls, of every variety*, very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

☞OLD DEBTS thankfully received

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call

☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra, Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goat-skin Boots and Shoes, Misses and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers, Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

☞Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, South east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW,

AND NO MISTAKE!

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,
" JENNY LINDS,
" BUSKINS, &c.,
GENTLEMENS' KIP,
" CALF,
" MOROCCO,
" MONROES,
" BOOTS, &c.

All of Home Manufacture, And warranted to wear.

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats, just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of cloth, silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make: all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

☞Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

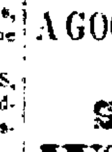
Nov. 3. tf

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 62 CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of



Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $4 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25, good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 62 cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Lama Twills, Poplins, Paramettas, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., in every variety of style and quality, and at the very lowest living rates, just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

Oct. 13. tf

THE JEW has received the largest and cheapest assortment of *Silks, Mous de Laines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Prints, &c.*, ever offered before in this place; also, the largest assortment of *Shawls* ever offered. Give him a call—he can't be beat.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

☞Inquire at this Office [Nov. 18

FAHNESTOCK'S STORE STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered.

DOMESTICS of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates.

☞All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods; hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of those cheap *Long Shawls, Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeanes, Poplins, Alpacca Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.* all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. Please call.

N. B. I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I will remove my Store to *SELL'S CORNER* in the spring, where I will be pleased to see all who will favor me with a call. GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec. 1. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

DAVID MIDDLECOFF

HAS now open for examination, the largest, cheapest, and most magnificent selection of seasonable GOODS, he has ever had the pleasure of offering the public, and to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, before buying elsewhere.

Oct 13. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer*, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety and quality

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE, that they desire.

☞Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS,

FOR Ladies and Gents, at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. ☞Come and see.

Sept. 1.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSONS.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gimps, at

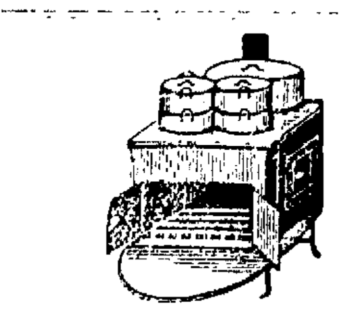
April 14 A. B. KURTZ'S

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS, a fine assortment. Also, a variety of new MUSIC, now opening at the Bookstore of

Sept. 1. KELLER KURTZ.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Air-tight COOKING-STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown, that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING*

Oct 13. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Feakskell, and Cabinch Cook Stove, and Air tight and Ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind-mill machinery, Castings and Hollow-ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

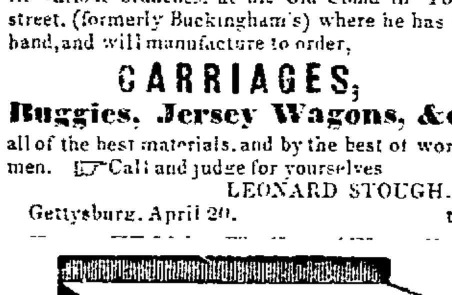
CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgements to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFIN.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its wide-spread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

☞Orders addressed to

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer*,
No. 144 Race Street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 25. 3m

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks Sack-coats Over-coats Pantaloons.

Vests, Carrying Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts*, for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap

May 27.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the U States, on the receipt of the money for the same which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher.

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Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

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Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25. 1

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS, &c.*, at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks, &c.*, to order.

☞All orders by mail punctually attended to

Sept. 29. 6m

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do. do.; also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14 KURTZ'S.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district —and JAMES M DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec 15, 1851. } tc

JURY LIST—JAN. TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Borough—John Garvin, Wm. T. Smith, Geo. H. Swope, Wm. Dysert.
Cumberland—Nathaniel Randolph.
Reading—Abraham Chronister, Wm. Jones.
Menallen—Jesse Leas, Wm J. Walker.
Germany—Ephraim Swope
Conowago—John Marshall Francis Krichten.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Vanorsdel, Jacob Melhorn, David Clapsaddle, Noah Miller.
Franklin—Wm McCullough, Jacob Lower.
Huntington—John C. Stephens.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith
Tyrone—Jacob Pitzer, Wm. Stable.
Butler—Jacob Y. Bushey.
Union—Wm. Gitt.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—Peter Mickley, (of D.) Levi Pitzer, Geo Oyster, Geo Walter
Cumberland—James McCullough, Robert Cobean Robert McCurdy
Latimore—Isaac Griest, John Harboldt
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, John Mickley jr.
Hamilton—William Wolf, Henry B Raber.
Huntington—John Sadler, jr, James Wilson, John Mateer, Nicholas Wierman, Lewis Smith.
Butler—Peter Latshaw, Daniel Markley, sen., Geo. W. Rex, Adam Gardner, Charles Wright, Michael Dietrick.
Borough—Jacob Culp, Henry Garlach, Emanuel Bushman, John Gilbert, Martin Warren.
Menallen—Jacob B. Meals, William B Wilson
Freedom—Isaac Neely Samuel G. Moritz
Mountpleasant—Cornelius Houghtelin J. Lott.
Straban—John K M Ilheny, Robert Bell, jr, Jacob Cassat, George Grass.
Latimore—John Harboldt.
Germany—Ephraim Myers, William Lansinger
Conowago—Isaac Little, David Schwartz.
Liberty—Samuel Krise.
Mountjoy—Wm Reever.
Berwick—Levi Kepner.
Reading—Henry Albert.

Dec. 22

☞*The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE,

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PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO. 5 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers; Wove and Laid, American and English.

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JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*

N. S. LAWRENCE, *Late of No 3 Minor St.*

N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7. 6m

DR LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

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The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

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YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

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IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

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Forty Pills are in a Box!!

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They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris

☞Principal Depot, DR. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Atticks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Denig & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; and most Store-keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26. 1y

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My Novel," (both by Bulwer.) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, has to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

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Any 1 of the 4 Reviews and	1	Prem Vol	$3 00
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London Quarterly Review (one year)
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Edinburgh Review (one year)
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Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted, Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

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A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

Dec. 22. 3t

A MAGAZINE OF PURE MORALS.

Peterson's Ladies' Nat. Magazine,

FOR 1852.

THIS periodical, above all others, is suited for *family reading*. Considering that it is a dollar less in price than the three dollar monthlies of similar design, it is the cheapest and best in the world. Mrs Ann S. Stephens, the female editor, has just returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, and will contribute for 1852, in addition to thrilling novels and tales—such as no one else can write—"Sketches of Travels Abroad." All the best American female writers will assist her. For 1852, therefore, the reading matter will be unrivalled.

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In matters of dress, this Magazine has always been the *text book of Fashion*. In order to suit all taste, the "Ladies National" for 1852, will report the *Bloomer Fashions*. These will be given in superb Colored Plates, showing the prettiest and latest styles as worn in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The other embellishments will also be unrivaled; they will be of every variety; as, for instance, magnificent Mezzotints, Line Engravings; Colored Flowers, Tinted Embellishments; Illustrations for Embroidery; Crotchet Work, and Hair Work, &c., &c.

The proprietor has also contracted for a Series of Illustrated articles from competent hands, on Horsemanship, Horticulture, Crochet-work, Fashionable Embroidery, and New Household Receipts more complete than ever yet published in any periodical.

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CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

N B A specimen copy sent if desired.

Dec. 22. 3t

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞The New York and Philadelphia *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received.

Oct. 20.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

France.

It is stated that most of the members of the National Assembly are at liberty. A writer from Paris, on the 7th ult., states that "the first use which they have made of their power of seeing one another, has been to consult whether they shall stay at Paris or repair to the various departments, where they have most influence, in order to organise a pacific resistance to Louis Napoleon, by way of vote." This question has not been yet decided.

The correspondent of the London Daily News writes:—

"The sacrifice of life touches every heart. The indiscriminate, brutal manner in which the soldiers have used their momentary power, is the subject of universal comment. It is well known that hundreds of shots were fired into houses from which not a gun had been discharged. Most of the four or five hundred persons killed, were young men who had taken no part in the struggle. The same may be said of the hundreds who were wounded, and are now suffering untold agonies in the public hospitals. At least twenty of the wounded and ten of the killed were English, who happened to be at the scene of action when the unlooked-for discharge was made upon the troops from a house in the Boulevard Poissoniere. These facts fill everybody with sorrow.

The first and second day after the *coup d'etat*, the President was frightened at the terrible calm which followed it. He had prepared for an instant and fearful resistance. The silence of the multitude, the absence from the streets of Red Republicans and Socialists alarmed him. Where were they all, and what were they about? And, above all, how to get at them? That was the great question. The answer seems to have been, withdraw not only every soldier, but every policeman from his post, and leave the 'demagogues' to suppose that we are in a state of unwarrantable and foolhardy confidence. This will bring the fellows out, and set them to work. We will then stand quietly by till they have built their barricades, and then pounce upon them like vultures, and sweep them from the earth. This seems to have been the policy, and it certainly met with some, though not much, success. The overwhelming majority of the Radicals were far too knowing and prudent to be caught in such a trap.

There are still some fifty or sixty members of the Mountain in the ex-National Assembly in Paris every night, at one place or another, to deliberate on future proceedings. The most rigid censorship is exercised over the press. Two or three members of the Mountain have fled from France.—The number of prisoners is said to be 1800.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—We are assured that the *coup d'etat* has filled the representatives of the Absolutist Powers of Europe with joy, and that all the representatives of the Northern Powers have already intimated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as to Louis Napoleon himself, their full approbation of the course pursued. On Monday evening not one of the Ministers of the Northern Powers was absent.

☞The French revolution was attended with a greater destruction of life than the intelligence at first received led to suppose had taken place. It is stated in a private letter, written from Paris, by an American gentleman, who occupied a commanding point of view on the *Boulevard des Italiens*, during the scenes of massacre, that no confidence can be placed in the reports of the Government newspapers at Paris as regards the extent of destruction and slaughter. Describing the scene in one quarter, the writer alluded to says:—"I had not been long in my position, before the military commenced marching up the Boulevard.—They were composed of Infantry, Rifle Artillery, Cavalry and Lancers. Their head had arrived at Rue Richelieu, in full view of us—the firing commenced. A tremendous discharge of musketry on each side of the Boulevard upon the head of the Lancers was the first I witnessed. It staggered them for a moment; they returned the fire with spirit, with pistols, but I should judge with little effect; but the firing from the windows was most deadly for the time, they appeared to fall like grass before the scythe. The cannon farther up the Boulevard commenced to roar, and the scene was awful. It had commenced in a quarter where it was least expected, and so suddenly that persons on the side-walk had not time to escape.—Every person through the whole Boulevard seen at the windows was immediately shot down by the troops. On Boulevard Montmartre the scene was more dreadful—and although the soldiers were called out for a noble purpose, yet had the citizens the spirit of freemen, there would not have been hardly a soldier left to return to his barracks.—On this Boulevard Montmartre the persons on the side-walks had no time to escape when the fire commenced, so they huddled together in groups, and tried every way to escape, but found all fastened against them, and some 100 or more were thus shot down in cold blood. No means of defence, and none to help them, some twenty rushed to a gate to enter, but found that fastened, and all except one man were shot down; and this one man came forward, opened his coat, threw up his arms, and begged his life, but they shot him down, and after there were no more to butcher, one, more refined than the rest, stept to the mass of 15 or 20 unfortunate victims, dying and wounded, and exercised the magnanimity of the French soldier by plunging his bayonet into all in whom he saw signs of life.

"These people were respectable men, who had been attracted to the street by curiosity or business, and were not of the mob, and were unarmed."

☞In a letter published in the London News, immediately after his escape from Paris, Louis Blanc declares the following to be the purposes of Louis Napoleon, and the absolute monarchs of Europe:

To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian empire extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definitive annexation of Italy; a French empire with the addition of Belgium—From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise a war to the death against the Democratic party, and against the liberal and Constitutional party; to extinguish beneath the armies, tread out what the absolutists call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if England resists, to crush her. * * Such is the plan; who can doubt it longer?—such is the sacrilegious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which, Louis Bonaparte has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks.

The Condition of France.—The state of things in France is of dreadful import.—The details of foreign news by the Canada are intensely interesting, showing, as they do, that all is not so quiet there as has been represented.

A distinguished member of the old Chamber of Deputies has sent a letter to his friends in London, giving an account of the existing condition of affairs in Paris. After describing the events of the first days of the revolution, he says that the President is only surrounded by mediocre men, by people sunk in debt and debauchery—that every body of any value has abandoned him with contempt, and that it will be impossible for him to form a respectable government. The ex-member mentions the several acts of tyranny resorted to by Louis Napoleon, and remarks that no good man can submit to such an abominable state of things; and if brute force succeeds in restraining the explosion for a short time, it must be but the more violent and irresistible.

If we turn from the capital of France to the provinces, we find a most deplorable state of affairs. The meagre accounts which have appeared in some of the provincial journals, and the few private letters which reached England occasionally, show that the scenes which are being enacted are unparalleled for atrocity. It is stated that the Socialists are committing the wildest excesses—in some places they entered the offices of notaries and burned archives, registers, and title-deeds to property! Many respectable families have been robbed and murdered—mail coaches have been stopped, and letters and government despatches detained by these bands. The Alps and the Var are in a sad condition. No less than ten thousand insurgents in the Var are fully armed, and are in possession of some of the large towns. Troops having been sent against them and peaceful citizens having formed volunteer companies to aid the government, it will thus be seen that much blood may yet be spilt, ere Louis Napoleon is secure in his usurped power, or finally overthrown.

The State of France.—Alarm in England.—The New York Tribune gives the following extract from a private letter, dated December 12, from an American gentleman now in London:

"I heard day before yesterday from Lord Clarence Paget, the Director of the Ordnance, that a Government Messenger had arrived from Paris saying there had been 8,000 killed instead of 800 as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the Revolution. Another gentleman who has arrived from Paris, an Englishman who had resided there, says that if shots were fired out of one house in a block cannon were fired into the whole block, and the soldiers then rushed in and bayoneted indiscriminately all within. This gentleman says he escaped from one of those blocks of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the British government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dockyards are alive with as many men as can get around the ships getting them ready for sea."

Burning of the Philadelphia Museum.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

Barnum's Museum Buildings Destroyed.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the large and fine building at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, known as Barnum's Museum, was discovered to be on fire, and in the course of three hours the whole establishment was a mass of ruins.

The fire was first discovered at the northwest corner of the building, near the roof. The great amount of combustible material in the lecture room and museum department was soon ignited, and, after the roof fell in, the flames from the burning mass inside loomed up with brilliant and terrible effect, endangering, for a time, the Columbia House, and the adjoining buildings on the north side of Chestnut street.

The Museum wall on the south fell inwards, and produced no effect, and was soon afterwards followed by the western wall fronting on Seventh street. This fell outwards into the street, and did little or no damage.

The principal destruction of property was confined to the Museum building.—The structure was five stories high, and had extensive fronts on Chestnut and Seventh streets. The fronts were of brown sandstone, and the whole was finished in a highly ornamental style of architecture.

The three stores in front on Chestnut were severally occupied by C. G. Henderson & Co., successors to G. S. Appleton, booksellers, Lea & Walker, music publishers, Stayman & brothers, music dealers, and E. L. Walker, agent for the sale of Chickering's pianos. One of the basements was occupied by D. A. Warden, dealer in melodeons. The stock of these stores was principally saved, much of which, however, was considerably damaged.

Portions of extensive and varied collections of natural curiosities, cabinets of minerals, &c., portraits, paintings, &c., were saved from the museum departments, as well as an inconsiderable part of the properties, furniture, and wardrobes of the dramatic department. Several of the performers suffered seriously in the loss of their wardrobes, while other attaches to the establishment are losers to a greater or less extent.

Mr. C. Spooner, the proprietor of the Museum, states that his loss will not fall short of $50,000, upon which amount he is secured by insurance in the sum of $30,000. Mr. S. recently purchased the establishment from P. T. Barnum, Esq.

The building was erected about five years ago, at a cost of not less than $80,000. It belonged to James Swaim, Esq., who, we are informed, is insured in three different offices, nearly if not quite fully to the amount of the loss.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but is believed to have been occasioned by the fireworks with which the afternoon performance had but a short time before terminated. The audience had barely left the lecture room when the alarm was given, which was a truly fortunate circumstance.

Nothing remains of the noble edifice except the towering southwest gable wall, which stands firmly, and portions of the Chestnut street wall. The wreck is complete and the scene is indeed frightful.—*North American.*

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 5th, 1852.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow.

The inauguration of Governor BIGLER will take place on the 19th inst. Extensive preparations are in progress for the event, and a grand military display is anticipated.

Rail Road Meeting.

We observe in the last "Star," a call for a Mass meeting of all friendly to the construction of the Railroad to Hanover, to be held at the Court-house on *the 19th inst.* at 1 o'clock. It is expected that addresses will be delivered by Mr. Magraw, President of the Balt. and Susq. Railroad company, Hon. D. Durkee, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Prof. Sickles, and others.

Congress.

The Senate did not sit last week from Monday to Friday. The House of Representatives was engaged during the week principally upon the resolution appointing a committee to wait upon Kossuth, and invite him to visit that body. They had come to no determination on Friday evening.

☞New Year's day was a regular gala day at Washington. At the levee of the President there was an immense crowd.—The President received the foreign ministers at noon, who were all in their State dress, and for nearly three continuous hours thereafter immense multitudes, of all classes of people, pressed their way in to exchange salutations with the Chief Magistrate and his family. The Marine Band was in attendance. From the President's, the people proceeded to the residences of a number of other distinguished officers of the Government and citizens, who also kept open house. Among the rest, large numbers waited upon the illustrious Hungarian. The usual centre of attraction and honor at the President's levee, Mr. CLAY, was of course absent. His health was worse than at any time since his recent attack, and he was compelled to decline receiving any visitors, even Kossuth and Gen. Cass, who went to see him.

☞HENRY CLAY is very desirous to gain sufficient strength to appear once more in the Senate, and to utter his last admonition against the danger of the new doctrines which have been broached since the arrival of Kossuth, and which threaten the permanency of our institutions. He would rather speak than write out his thoughts; and while maintaining, as he has always done heretofore, the cause of liberty throughout the world, he will at every hazard pronounce against the scheme of intervention. He is resolved in his purpose to make this speech, if he has strength to reach the Senate chamber, even if in the attempt he should die on the floor. We fear, however, from accounts, that he will never leave his room alive—and that his eloquent tongue will be ere long silent in death. His mighty intellect is still clear and unclouded, but that glorious light is about to be extinguished forever on earth. His memory will, however, be cherished by as devoted a band of friends as ever clustered around humanity; and posterity will weave a chaplet for his urn, which will be second only to that which adorns the tomb of Washington.

☞ARCHIBALD DIXON (whig) was elected U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last, by the Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Henry Clay, resigned. The seventh and last ballot stood, Dixon 71; Guthrie 18; scattering 5.

☞HAMLET STONER, little son of Mr. David S. Stoner, of Waynesboro', and lately of Gettysburg, was thrown from his horse a few days ago, and dragged some distance with his foot in the stirrup. He was very seriously injured, but it is thought he will recover.

☞The following is the weight of a few Hogs slaughtered this season at East Berlin and neighborhood—which is hard to beat. The entire weight is 5,235 lbs.; the average weight of each 523½.

Jacob Naugle,	Hog weighed	642½
William Jacobs,	"	[illegible]
H. S. Hildebrand,	"	509½
___ Stoner,	"	[illegible]
George Baker,	"	[illegible]
William Wolf,	"	[illegible]
George Jacobs,	"	500
Do. Do.	"	[illegible]
George Spangler,	"	[illegible]
Charles Spangler,	"	[illegible]

☞For some years past the State of Maryland has contributed $10,000 annually in aid of the cause of Colonization. This appropriation will expire by limitation of law during the present year, and the question is being agitated whether the contribution shall be withdrawn or continued in the future. We are pleased to see that the Press of the State very generally favors the continuance.

☞Slane's Glass Works, in South Boston, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.—loss $75,000. About 300 men are thrown out of work by the fire.

☞Haraway, recently tried at Philadelphia, on the charge of treason, is said to be greatly impaired in health in consequence of his confinement in prison. It is said to have brought on cough, pain in the breast, night sweats, and all the symptoms of pulmonary disease.

From California.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York on Monday, in eight days from San Juan, with 285 passengers, $63,000 in gold, and $500,000 in the hands of her passengers. She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st Dec. There does not appear to be any thing of interest. The usual number of murders and robberies are reported from different sections of the State.

Later Arrival.—The steamer Cherokee, with the California mails, arrived at New York on Thursday. She brings about *Two Millions of Gold.* The principal matter of interest, is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians, who had commenced an attack upon the settlements, and killed several whites. The Indian chief Antonio is reported to have 3,000 fighting men under him, most of whom are well armed with rifles, and expert in the use of them. Volunteer companies were organizing to march against the Indians, and the Governor had ordered troops to the rescue of the citizens in the disturbed districts. Numerous murders had taken place among the miners in the interior, and Lynch Law would probably be applied to the perpetrators.

So it Goes!

The steamship Europa sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 51 passengers, and nearly *one million of dollars in specie!*

Eclipse.

There will be a total eclipse of the Moon to-morrow night, beginning at 5 minutes past 11 o'clock, and ending at 43 minutes past 2.

Official Announcement of the Late Movement in France.—We learn from the Washington papers that his Excellency, the Minister of France, called on Tuesday, at the Department of State, by the direction of his Government, officially to announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil: that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable Government; and that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

☞The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial contradicts the statement which appeared in the French semi-official papers, to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee on Monday night after the *coup d'etat*, and congratulated him on his success," and says "this is incorrect so far as the representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at that levee, nor has he yet formally recognized the present Government."

The appearance of Lord Normandy, the English minister, at this levee, is regarded as significant of the intention of the British Cabinet to recognize the rule of Louis Napoleon, inasmuch as it is not likely he would have presented himself on such an occasion without the positive instructions of his government, which he has the power of hourly consulting by means of the sub-marine telegraph.

A Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa has arrived at New York with one week's later advices, being from London and Liverpool to the 20th ultimo. It appears that the aspect of France is peaceful, and that President Bonaparte is succeeding with his new Government more prosperously than had been anticipated. The general impression prevailed that Louis Napoleon would be entirely successful in the establishment of a new Government.

General Cavaignac had been liberated unconditionally, and was about to leave France for Holland. The other incarcerated Generals were to be released upon their agreement to become voluntary exiles. Victor Hugo was at Brussels.

From England and other parts of Europe the news is without general interest. Cotton had declined at Liverpool one-eighth of a penny during the week, while breadstuffs, provisions, &c. were steady at former quotations.

☞Arrangements are making in Washington to give a Congressional banquet to Kossuth. It is to come off on Wednesday. He is to be introduced to the Senate to-day.

Suffering among Immigrants.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the steamer Saranac, from New Orleans, was frozen in the ice at Flint Island, last week, and that of a number of immigrants on board, several were frozen to death, and others were so badly frost bitten as to lose the use of their limbs. The steamer Grand Turk was also caught in the ice below Jefferson Barracks, when the ship fever broke out among the deck passengers, about twenty five of whom died.

Bad School Mates.—A gentleman at Easton, Md., not over twenty-five years of age, informs the Editor of the Star that [illegible] of his school mates have committed murder, two have been murdered, two have met with violent deaths, one has been sent to the penitentiary for stealing, and another narrowly escaped going the same voyage for a like offence.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 27th ult., a very destructive fire occurred at Philadelphia.—The building known as "Hart's building," at the Corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, took fire and was speedily destroyed; also the Shakspeare building, and Brown's hotel, the entire block on the West side of Sixth street, from Chestnut to Carpenter, and on the east side, a number of valuable stores were destroyed. There were a large number of persons doing business in the buildings destroyed, and the fire has proved indeed a calamitous one to them. But the most melancholy part of the matter is—the loss of several lives. One of them, Wm. W. Haley, Esq. a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, Wm. Baker, one of the night police, and two colored men were killed by the falling in of the upper portions of "Hart's building." Parts of their bodies have been recovered from the rubbish, and one part found was identified as Mr. Haley's by a watch and chain and pencil. Mr. Haley was married to Miss Haldeman, of Harrisburg. His death was announced in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, and the Court immediately adjourned, in token of respect. This melancholy event has thrown their families and friends, and indeed the whole community, into a state of the utmost grief.

Fires at Buffalo.

On Christmas day, a fire broke out in the City of Buffalo, which destroyed 16 buildings—loss about $24,000; and on the 27th another took place, by which fifteen spacious stores on Main street, three elegant buildings on Swan street, and several other blocks were destroyed. The Bank of Lake Erie got out their most valuable matters—but the Bank of Attica lost almost every thing valuable. Judge Stevens lost his valuable law library, and all his papers. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Four men were injured by the falling of one of the burnt walls.

☞On Monday last, at New York, Jenny Lind received intelligence of the death of her mother in Sweden, and, in consequence, her concerts have been abandoned. It is presumed she will leave for home in the next steamer.

☞The Artillery Barracks and the Ordnance Stores, at Quebec, were consumed by fire on the 20th ult. The buildings destroyed were valued at from $50,000 to $60,000, and the military stores at $40,000.—The troops in the barracks barely escaped with their lives.

☞On the morning of the 27th ult. a fire broke out in the City of New York, which consumed about 20 buildings, involving a loss of probably $150,000. The weather was intensely cold, and water scarce, in consequence of all the hydrants being frozen.

☞The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves, to avoid enrolment, between January, 1850, and July, 1851.

☞There is an old lady living in Spring Garden township, York county, who reached her hundredth birth-day on the 15th ult.—She is still in good health, and able to walk about without any difficulty. Her name is Catharine Seider. She has been married three times, and has resided in Freystown over 60 years.

The Burning of the Congressional Library.—Thos. U. Walter, Esq., architect of the Capitol, in a letter to Mr. Easby, Commissioner of Public Buildings, states that the late fire in the Library was caused by the timbers which formed the alcoves having been inserted in the chimney flues. An opening has been found of about two inches, into one of the flues, near where the fire originated. Mr. Walter says no human foresight, under the circumstances, could have prevented the catastrophe.

☞Kossuth hats, with black feathers, and a newly introduced chapeau, having been adopted by the bucks of Broadway, N. Y., those of the Bowery, not to be outdone, have also adopted the Kossuth hat, but have substituted, in place of the black ostrich plume, three turkey-tail feathers.

Green Corn in California.—The editor of a California paper announces in the issue of the 11th of November, that he had green corn for dinner that day, picked from the stalk of a second crop this season.

Snow at New Orleans.—We actually had a slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon about a quarter to 4 o'clock. It was like a dream—almost as quickly gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chit-chat throughout the city. Some of the children down town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.—*Picayune, Dec.* 19.

The Weather.—At Rochester, N. Y., at 10 A. M., on the 27th, the thermometer was at four degrees below zero. At Albany, N. Y., at 7 the same morning—three degrees below zero. At Troy, same morning, ten degrees below zero. At Montreal, same morning, ten degrees below zero. At Washington, D. C., same morning, half a degree below zero.

Frozen to Death.—A stage driver was frozen to death on the box of his coach, on the road near Erie, Pa., during the intense cold of last Tuesday night week. He was sitting upright when found, but was stone dead.

The Future of Europe.

It is correctly argued by a cotemporary, that one of the greatest drawbacks upon the progress of liberty in France and Germany, is its alliance with socialism, agrarianism, and infidelity. It was this feature of the attempted revolutions of 1848, which caused them to miscarry. The substantial citizens, and especially the religious portion of the community, preferred even a despotic government to persecution, anarchy, and agrarianism. They prefer it still. And this should be taken into account in estimating the prospect of a successful revolution in the north of Europe, if attempted at the present time. Men of property, character, family and religious principle, will, for the most part, keep clear of the movement, having no confidence in its success, and no desire for it, because they have no belief that their social and religious condition will be ameliorated by the change. On the contrary they greatly fear lest the few fragments of religious liberty which remain to them, will be lost, if the Red Republicans should gain the ascendency. Some specimens of this class of Reformers have reached this country. They would like to overturn the government of WASHINGTON, and establish upon its ruins a government more in union with their own selfish and abominable principles. Societies of this description are established in most or all our large cities. It is not monarchy to which they object so much as order, the rights of property, and other indispensable elements of true liberty and good government. If instead of a few such societies scattered here and there over the country, one-third or one-half the population were of this description, then our condition would resemble that of some of the nations of Europe. The substantial citizens of the country, the farmers, the merchants, the better class of mechanics, &c., &c., would feel obliged, in self-defence, to resist the machinations of these infidel reformers; whether weaving their designs under the cloak of republicanism, or making use of some other pretext.

☞The National Intelligencer and the North American take strong, and we think, irresistible ground against the non-intervention policy of Gov. Kossuth; and we apprehend that, after the influence of his presence among us shall have subsided, no other ground will be thought of by either newspapers or individuals, except in isolated and unimportant instances. The enthusiasm of some people, on great occasions, frequently upset for the time their ordinary common sense, and they may be considered as hardly responsible for what they say when the fit is thus upon them; but it seldom fails that their sober, second thought, sets them right again. It is in this connection, however, very satisfactory to see, that while a large proportion of the population of Philadelphia has run Kossuth mad, not a single press, that we have observed, endorses the policy he is striving to fasten upon the Government of the United States, and for which purpose he is now at the Capital.—*Germantown Tel.*

☞The Florida Indians, who have cost the United States so much money, trouble and life, in the repeated attempts to remove them from the swamps and everglades of the State in which they harbor, and whose presence and often destructive hostilities have seriously retarded the population and prosperity of Florida, are again the subject of discussion with the whites in their neighborhood. At a recent meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, Fla., a plan for the removal of the Indians, by the State authorities, was advocated very strenuously by a number of leading men. A series of resolutions respecting the matter was unanimously adopted, and one of them provided that the Indians be removed from the State at the earliest period practicable, and that all means be employed and power of the State be wielded to effect the end proposed.

☞A shocking accident occurred at one of the Cotton Mills in Lancaster on Saturday week. A young girl, aged 17, named Margaret M'Fadden, while engaged in cleaning some of the machinery which was in motion at the time, was suddenly caught by the hair. She was drawn entirely over a shaft running near the floor. The wheel or screw in which her hair became entangled, twisted the entire body of her hair, until about one-half of the scalp was torn from her head. Her neck was also materially injured. She is now doing well.

☞A little girl, aged 5 years, daughter of Mrs. Dolson, of New Market, York county, was burned to death on the 22d ult. by her clothes taking fire at the mouth of the stove. She had been left with three smaller children in the house alone.

Another!—Mrs. Catharine Shuey, of Dauphin county, was burnt to death on Christmas day, by a spark of fire from a stove in her room, lighting upon her clothes, by which she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. She was aged, and disabled by paralysis, from saving herself.

☞The wife of Col. Swann, late auditor of Mississippi, died a few days ago, in consequence of being severely burned in endeavoring to save her child, whose clothes took fire.

☞Many matrimonial engagements between cousins are said to have been lately broken off, in consequence of the example of the effects of intermarriage in blood, as shown by the Aztec children.

☞The journals, in Paris, are compelled to send their proof sheets to the Mayor's office, to be inspected, before putting to press.

☞Mr. Clay's resignation of his seat in the Senate, at so interesting a period of public affairs, and under the pressure of severe and threatening bodily illness, has produced a general sorrow throughout the Union. We append his letter to the Legislature of Kentucky, announcing his purpose to resign, and it will be read with universal sympathy and regret:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did me the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed, from that body, but when out of the territorial acquisition, resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid, by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which had arisen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session. I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; this, my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your faithful and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Novel Attraction.

The subscribers to *Sartain's Magazine* will receive, with the February number, a highly-finished and beautiful representation of the *New Capitol at Washington*, engraved on steel in the line manner, and, by special permission, direct from the authentic Government plans. This superb building, when completed conformably with the adopted designs, as shown in the engravings, will be one of the most magnificent structures in the world, and altogether worthy of a great and powerful nation. It rivals in grandeur and vastness the famous edifices of the Russian autocrat at St. Petersburg, while it surpasses them in elegance of design and purity of taste.

Besides the large engraving on steel, the accompanying descriptive article will be suitably illustrated by other engraved views of this noble pile of architectural beauty.

The same number will contain also the promised engraving, on steel, of Blanchard's great picture, representing Columbus and his Companions attending the first Christian religious services in the New World.

These two plates are of themselves worth a year's subscription to the Magazine, and those wishing to secure them should send their subscription and address without delay. All Postmasters are agents. Subscriptions received at this office.

☞The lack of female society was thought to have made gamblers of nearly all the population of California, but it is now discovered, by the establishment of theatres, that this amusement supplants gambling. A letter from San Francisco says: "Since the two theatres opened, and commenced operations in this city, after the fire, it does appear to me that the morals of the community were vastly improving; at least five thousand persons are enclosed every night within the walls of the Jenny Lind and American theatres, and the gambling tables are almost entirely deserted."

☞One of the effects of the late war with Mexico, has been to give to her horsemen a high opinion of the value of the American breed of horses. The New Orleans Picayune noticed the fact that several vessels have lately sailed from there for Vera Cruz with cargoes of horses, and others are preparing to go forward. The animals shipped are generally of the best Kentuckian or Western breeds, and are selected especially to suit the tastes of the Mexicans, who are extravagant admirers of fine horses.

☞By way of England we have date from Cape of Good Hope to the 4th of November. The Caffirs have been severely chastised by Gen. Somerset's forces. One engagement lasted several hours, and the British lost forty killed and wounded, whilst the Caffirs left five hundred killed and wounded on the battle-field.

Jenny Lind's Professorship.—The Lutheran Standard states, that Jenny Lind, during her recent visit to Columbus, made to the Lutheran University a donation of fifteen hundred dollars, as the commencement of an endowment for a Scandinavian professorship, for the benefit of her countrymen, the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes, and their descendants in America. Until the Professorship is fully endowed, the interest is to be devoted to young men preparing to labor as ministers among the Scandinavian population.

☞The marketable value of an English soldier in India is $[illegible]—this sum being what it costs to train, equip, and bring him from England.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Kossuth.

The reception of this distinguished Hungarian at Baltimore on Saturday week, was a very enthusiastic one. As was customary at other cities, divers speeches were made, and every attention paid by the authorities and citizens to render his sojourn there one of glorification. On Sabbath, he attended divine worship at Dr. Morris' Lutheran Church. On Monday he received the visits of the people generally; and on Tuesday he left for Washington. At that city, no demonstration was made, although a considerable number of persons were at the depot. He, his lady, and other companions, were quietly conveyed to Brown's Hotel, in carriages placed at their disposal by the Marshal of the District. After M. Kossuth entered the hotel three or four hundred persons assembled in front, and the Hungarian chief came out upon the balcony, and made a brief acknowledgment to the assemblage, which soon after dispersed.

The Secretary of State, and Gen. Scott, and a number of members of Congress and other distinguished citizens called to pay their respects to him.

On Wednesday, he waited upon President Fillmore, accompanied by Secretary Webster, and Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate committee. The interview was quite private—no other persons being present than those named, except Mr. Hall, Postmaster General. M. Kossuth read to the President a short address, of which the following is a copy:

"Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:

"Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

"Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of nature and of nature's God:

"Protected in exile by the Government of the United States supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

"Restored by the United States to life because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous and sovereign will, devolved upon me:

"Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen cast in protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distinct parts of the earth and in the person of a poor exile:

"Cheered by your people's sympathy so as freemen cheer not a man whatever, but a principle:

"I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of a great nation's guest, generally welcomed by resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency.

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely chosen chief, when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence.

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my country's name also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolations, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident that the time draws near, when the eternal code of the law of nations will become a reality.

"President: I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

"I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self-government.

"May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times, that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign Power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

"I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to act and to suffer for my fatherland.

"I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations of Europe as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom.

"I thank God that my country's unmerited woe and my personal sufferings became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

"May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

"Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance, as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform, from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

"Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you, as the greatest blessing you could enjoy, a restoration to your native land; but, should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

And here the interview terminated.

☞It was remarked by some gentlemen who, after the interview, paid their respects to M. Kossuth at his quarters, that his countenance wore an appearance of sadness not usual to him. They suggested that probably something had fallen from the President, at the interview, which had tended to confirm M. Kossuth in his doubt as to any interposition, by this government, in the direction and for the purpose that he has proposed.

☞In referring to the anticipated arrival of Kossuth in Washington, the Republic of Tuesday remarks:

There can be no doubt that throughout his stay in this city Kossuth will receive all the attention that is due to his services as a patriot, as well as to his character and talents as a man. We venture to add, however, that his attempts to commit this country to an attitude of hostility towards European powers, will be ineffective in Washington. They will receive favor in no quarter that is entitled to consideration as an indication of the feeling of any large portion of the Union. In such a case, the course of wisdom seems to be to receive the honors that are in store for him, and to value them as they should be valued; not to reject as worthless every overture of sympathy and kindness which may happen to fall short of his high-wrought expectations.

Attempt to Arrest a Marylander.—Thos. McCreary, of Elkton, Md., who is the mail contractor between that place and Chestnut Level, Pa., having made himself obnoxious to some Pennsylvanians, in consequence of his efforts to arrest fugitive slaves, a posse of them, a few nights ago, made an attempt to arrest him in a house near Lancaster.—He, however, successfully defended himself with a bowie knife, and on one of them raising a chair to fend off a blow, he drew a revolver and put a ball through the bottom, barely missing his assailant. They immediately after left the house, and Mr. McCreary hastened back to Maryland.

Frightful Catastrophe in Sicily.—Accounts from Malta say—"Reports of the severity of the weather in Sicily have reached us. The loss of life and property has been very great. Near Marsala two waterspouts passed over the island, unroofing houses, and raising men, women, and children, and animals, carried them in the vortex to destruction. During this period the rain fell in torrents in Marsala, and hail fell of enormous size. At Castellamare (Stabia, not near Naples) nearly half the town has been destroyed, and upwards of 200 people washed into the sea. Dead bodies, fearfully mutilated and swollen, were seen by my informant."

Religious Persecution in Madagascar.—The Queen of Madagascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and has long mercilessly persecuted those who prefer the "new religion." In the last outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods, besides 1,748 other persons mulcted into heavy penalties, reduced into slavery and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

☞The distance between Cleveland and Pittsburg has been reduced to less than 12 hours of travel. On Wednesday last a train with one hundred and thirty passengers left Cleveland at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at a quarter before 8 on the same evening, they were at Pittsburg. This result is the fruit of a new arrangement between the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Cleveland and Wellsville Railroad Companies.

Western Hog Trade.—We learn from the Cincinnati Price Current, of the 23d ult., that the receipts of hogs for the season, up to that date, amounted to 249,784, against 223,783 during the corresponding period the previous year. Prices ranged from 4 85 to $4 95 per hundred weight. It is supposed that the increase in weight over last year will be equal to 31,000 hogs. At Louisville, about 165,000 hogs have been slaughtered, and sales at the close of last week were making at from 4 65 to $4 80, net.

Death from Fear of Hanging.—Mention is made in the New Orleans papers of a negro in that city who was under conviction for murder, and who, in consequence of disease produced by the agony which he endured respecting his doom, pined away daily, until, week before last, he died. Another capital offender, a female slave, is now in such terrible fear of being hung that it is thought she will die before many weeks.

A Determined Sympathizer.—Lieut. Massingberd, at whose house Kossuth lodged when in London, has resigned his commission in the British army and come to this country to see Kossuth, and put himself at his disposal as a volunteer for the war of independence.

Donation to the Poor.—Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, distributed 1,000 five-pound loaves of the best bread, and 1,000 five-pound pieces of the best beef or mutton, to one thousand of the aged poor of the city of New York, as a New Year's gift. They assembled at the Opera House at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on exhibiting a certificate from an alderman that they were worthy persons, received each a loaf of bread and five pounds of meat.

Immigrants Frozen to Death.—About a week ago, a number of German immigrants arrived at Latrobe, Pa., in the cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and were placed in a warehouse, without fire, until open wagons were got ready to convey them to Turtle Creek. On the way, horrible to relate, three women and an old man froze to death, and others of the party suffered severely.

Indian Outrage.—The Burlington, Iowa, Telegraph of the 9th ult. has the following:

We have just learned from a friend who is recently from Fort Dodge, on the Upper Des Moines, in this State, that the Indians have attacked and robbed the settlers on Boyer river, and taken with them one of the settlers and his wife. The facts, as we learned them, are these:—Some four weeks since, three of the settlers, Messrs. Butler, Reed and Dunham, came into Fort Dodge under much excitement, and informed Col. Wood, who is in command, that a band of Indians had robbed the settlers, being some five families, of their horses, clothes, &c., and taken with them a Mr. Carpenter and his wife. The captives are respectable, and came lately from the East; have been married but a short time. Some twenty-five men completely equipped and mounted, and under command of Maj. Armistead, started in pursuit of the savages. After ten days' diligent search, the party returned to the Fort without having succeeded in overtaking the marauders. The severity of the weather, and the failure of the means of subsistence for the men and horses, made it necessary to give up the pursuit.

Mob Law in Illinois.—Judge Lynch, according to the Marshall (Ill.) Democrat, has been operating to some extent in that neighborhood. At a late term, eight persons were tried and found guilty, two of whom lived in Marshall, and the other six on the hills on Mill Creek. "Old man Birch," now seventy years of age, was compelled to leave the county; he settled there twenty-three years ago, from Monroe county, Ind. He had three sons—John was lynched to death in Arkansas, Bob Birch is under sentence of death, and at large, and Tim Birch is in Marshall county jail, on a charge of larceny, with every probability of his going to the penitentiary. What a family.

Marshal Soult.—This veteran soldier of the Revolution and Empire, who died at St. Armand, his birthplace, on the 26th of November, at the age of 82 years, was born in 1769, the same year with Napoleon and Wellington. The eighty-two years of his life have been those years in which France has seen her most mighty revolutions; and the life, completing a circle, ends where it commenced—in a period of social disorder and political distraction. He entered on his career under a Republic; he sustained the Empire; he struggled through the Restoration; he was the soldier of Louis Philippe; and he has seen a Republic again.—Throughout that wonderful age he was always a foremost man, and at his death he was the last survivor of Napoleon's Marshals, with the exception of Marmont, who has been long deprived of his truncheon.

A Sudden Death.—Remarkable Occurrence.—A letter from Mr. John Dix, in Somerset county, Md., says:

"On the 25th of November, a female of 10 years old died suddenly in my school. She asked permission to retire a few minutes before 10, A. M. After having recited her lessons, as usual, and after walking a few paces from the door, she fainted. On being immediately taken up, and laid softly down in the school house, she expired.—What is most remarkable, when she awoke that morning, she told her mother that she dreamed that she had went to school, and died, and was carried to her aunt's, which actually and literally came to pass the same day."

A Noble Device.—In Lawrence county, (Ohio) an aged and feeble gentleman has for some time past held the office of County Recorder; but owing to his infirmities, the duties of the office have been transacted by his daughters during several years past.—The old gentleman died recently, and at the late election Captain KERR proposed to be a candidate for the office, and that if elected he would do the business by proxy—let the daughters of the old Recorder do the business and receive all the pay. It is said he received nearly all the votes.

Emigration to Texas.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Texas, proposing to give to every person who shall emigrate to Texas before 1854, or who is now in the State and has not obtained land, 320 acres for heads of families, and 160 acres to single persons; requiring them, however, to settle and cultivate the same.

☞There were coined at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, during the past year, $52,143,446 in gold; $446,797 in silver; and $99,635 in copper—total $52,689,878.

Married,

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. AARON WISLER, to Miss HARRIET BRINGMAN—both of Butler township.

At Pinnacle Farm, Scott county, Iowa, on the 9th of December, by the Rev. Wm. C. Mason, Mr. SAMUEL KNOX, of Carroll's Tract, in this county, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. John Culbertson, formerly of Franklin county, Pa.

Died,

On the 27th ult., in Petersburg (Y. S.), Mrs. MARY J. FERREE, widow of the late John T. Ferree (merchant), and daughter of George Goodyear, Esq. of York, aged about 24 years.

On Wednesday last, in Straban township, Mr. JAMES BELL, sen., (a soldier of the Revolution,) in the 93d year of his age. The deceased was one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Adams county.

On the 28th ult., Mrs. ANN LATSHAW, of Reading township, in the 89th year of her age.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting to adopt measures proper to show the respect and affection of the Students of Pennsylvania College for their deceased fellow student, DANIEL BOLLINGER, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions adapted to the melancholy event.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our friend and fellow student DANIEL BOLLINGER. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in this painful dispensation, the uncertainty of life, and the instability of all earthly existence.

Resolved, That whilst we bow in resignation to the inscrutable ways of Him "who doeth all things well," we deeply deplore our loss.

Resolved, That we sympathize, and share with his family and friends the sorrow which this sad bereavement must produce.

Resolved, That we accompany the Corpse in procession beyond the precincts of town.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Ordered, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the parents of deceased, the Cazenovia Wing, the Lutheran Observer, and the papers of Gettysburg.

G. H. SPANG,
JOHN J. SCHERER,
ADAM LONG,
C. UNANGST,
D. F. WALKER. } Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The first commencement for conferring the degree of M. D. in the Female Medical College, was held at the Musical Fund Hall this morning. The exercises were very interesting, and were witnessed by a large and intelligent audience. Eight ladies had the degree of M. D. conferred upon them; Mrs. Hannah E. Longshore, of Philadelphia; Miss Anna M. Longshore, of Bucks county; Mrs. Angenetta A. Hunt, of New York; Mrs Martha M Sawin, of Boston; Ann Preston, Phoebe Way, and Susannah H. Ellis, all of Chester county; and Mrs. Frances G. Mitchell, of the city of Philadelphia.

☞*The Cold Spot.*—On the 17th ult. the mercury stood at 18° below zero, at Franconia, N. H., and on the 12th at 22 below! On the 26th, it was **32** below!!

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

☞Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 94 to 4 00
Wheat,	88 to 90
Rye,	70 to 72
Corn,	54 to 56
Oats,	33 to 36
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 7 75

ATTENTION, TAX-PAYERS!

THE subscriber has been required to settle his Tax Duplicates in full, forthwith, and he therefore gives notice to all persons who have failed to pay their Taxes on the Duplicates in his hands, (being for Borough, State and County Taxes, Quit Rents and Militia Fines, for 1850 and 1851,) to call and make payment on or before

Saturday, the 24th instant;

as after that day, the law will be enforced against ALL delinquent Tax-payers, *without regard to persons.* ☞Those who wish to save Costs, will regard this notice.

SAMUEL WEAVER, *Collector.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted, will please call and settle as the Books must be closed.

The Business will be continued by us under the name and firm of S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, who, grateful for former patronage, hope for a continuance of it.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 5.

LAST NOTICE.

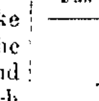
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required.

T. WARREN.

Jan. 5.

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,



A twostory Brick House with Back Building and Lot of Ground, on Baltimore-street, at present occupied by Rev. R. JOHNSTON. There is a well of water and a cistern at the house; also a Lot of Ground in the rear of the property, suitable for pasture, on which is a Barn, a Carriage-house, Hog-stable &c.

Application may be made to

MOSES M'CLEAN,
Agent for Rev. Dr. Watson.

Jan. 5.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1852.

Allison Francis	Leitner Rev. Louis
Armstrong Joseph 2	Libey Mrs. Sarah
Bray Job	Myers Philip
Beamer Jacob	Markle Charles
Baesecker Jeremiah	Mourey John
Bennet Miss Marri	M'Grew Jane
Brooks Miss Delilah	M'Ilheny Miss J. M. R.
Behrend Moses 2	M'Ilheny Miss Mary E.
Bushman John	Marshall J.
Bercaw Elizabeth M.	M'Gavin Frank
Beamer Philip	Meicher Henry
Cline Andrew J.	Orndorff Joseph
Dobbin Mathew	Paxton William
Drowery Miss Harriet	Philips D. F.
Diehl Andrew	Paxton Miss Jane
Devan West	Paxton Isaac
Essick David	Rummell Jacob
Etter Miss Sarah	Rollman John
Forney Marks	Reniker Caroline
Fissell Mrs. Hannah	Randolph Nathaniel
Forney Mrs. Eliza	Swisher Jacob
Flemmer Abraham	Stout Philip 2
Gavannah John	Study Doctor
Gilbert Jonathan	Sayler Frederick
Groce Henry	Sheets David
Hossler Miss Nancy	Shields Miss Anna Mary
Headings Solomon	Stouster Miss Sarah
Humer Peter	Trostle Peter
Hoodeshell Jacob	Trostle Moses
Haner Louisa	Thompson J. W.
Haldeman Miss Margaret	Walker Col. John
Hann Philip	White Wm. Ross
Kiewey Isadore	Warner Miss Elizab'h E.
Keefer Henry	Waugh James
Knox J.	White Mrs. Martha A.
Lohr Samuel	

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

Samuel Sneeringer, Trustee of Margaret Shultz and Catharine Shultz.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, December 23d, 1851.—Rule to show cause why Trustee should not be discharged—returnable on the Third Monday of January, 1852.

By the Court,

W. W. PAXTON, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 29

A Jack and Jennet for Sale.

THE subscriber has two very fine JACKS, either of which he will sell. One of them took the first premium at the Valley Cattle Show, held in this county in October last, and also the first at the last Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. They were selected from the best stock in the United States. Either of them full fifteen hands high, and in every respect very superior animals—One seven and the other nine years old next spring. The JENNET is of the same stock, and also took the first premiums at each of the above exhibitions. Persons wishing to purchase, for further information, will please address the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or call at Rock Hall five miles south west of Charlestown, where the stock can be seen.

THOMAS H. WILLIS.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 29. 1m

Fancy Articles.

SUITABLE for Holiday presents, of every variety, and at remarkably low prices, are to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S.

Dec. 15.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of A. B. KURTZ.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of Feb'y next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

Jan. 5. td

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, until

Tuesday the 20th day of January next,

for building a WOODEN BRIDGE, latticed and roofed, over Marsh creek, where the road leading from Gettysburg to Nunemaker's mill crosses said creek. The Bridge to be of one span of 100 feet in length.

☞Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen at any time, by persons wishing to bid, by calling upon J. Aughinbaugh, Clerk of the Commissioners, in Gettysburg.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER, } *Comm'rs.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 15. td

LOOK OUT! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted *prior to January 1st, 1849*, in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq. in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. ALL CLAIMS MUST BE CLOSED.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 15. tf

A CARD.

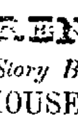
THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having unfinished professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of *JAMES G. REED*, Esq. of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1. 6t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

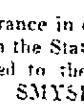


The Valuable Three-Story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE SWOPE, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser. DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 1. tf

FOR RENT,



The Large Three-story **BRICK HOUSE**, on the Corner of the Public Square, now in the occupancy of A. B. Kurtz. For terms, apply at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Dec. 1. tf

FOR RENT, A DWELLING HOUSE & STORE ROOM.

It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. ☞Inquire at this office.

Aug. 18.

Gift Books and Annuals.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving the best selected and cheapest assortment of these SEASONABLE BOOKS, ever offered to this public.

☞Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Dec. 15.

NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to me of long standing, will find it to their interest to call and pay up,—otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Dec. 22. tf

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on accounts of long standing to call and pay him; and those persons who have contracted to deliver WOOD, are notified to bring it in as speedily as possible. ☞Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON

HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond and Nectarine Trees; Rasberry, Gooseberry and Strawberry Plants; Grape Vines, Silver-Leaf Maple, &c. These trees have not been attacked by worms, and cannot be exceeded in size. Apply to

JAS. S. PETERS,
26, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 24. 1m

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING*, and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Sack Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated, Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lilly White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE.

Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, and to the location of *MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.*

REFERENCES: { Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER, R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

JAMES G. REED, *ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10 tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, *ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever	" " W. M. Reynolds,

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE "*Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company*" located at Gettysburg, is now in successful operation, and for lowness of rates, economical management of its affairs, and safety in Insurances, challenges comparison with any other similar company. All its operations are conducted under the personal supervision of Managers selected by the Stockholders. The Books of the Company are at all times open to the inspection of those insuring in it. As no travelling agents are employed, persons desiring to insure can make application to either of the Managers, from whom all requisite information can be gained.

☞The Managers are: Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Geo. Swope, and D. A. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; Wm. B. Wilson, *Menallen*; Robert M'Curdy, *Cumberland*; Jacob King, *Straban*; Andrew Heintzleman, *Franklin*; A. W. Maginly, *Hamiltonban*; J. L. Noel, *Oxford*; J. Musselman, jr., *Liberty*; H. A. Picking, *Reading*; Jacob Griest, *Latimore*.

Nov. 24. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Levering's and Stuart's fine, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. A. B. KURTZ.

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW,
Will always find that they have something to do.

HE and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths,

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash, at prices so incredibly low, as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better Bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced.

Oct 6

Boots and Shoes.

THE attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is invited to a further supply of Boots and Shoes of every variety, and at reduced prices—including GUM SHOES, of all sorts and sizes—just opening at the Cheap Store of

Dec. 15. KELLER KURTZ.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12 FAHNESTOCKS'.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Air-tight COOKING-STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown, that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival.

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING*

Oct 13. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY *AND MACHINE SHOP,*

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskell, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air-tight and Ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind-mill machinery, Castings and Hollow-ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg; in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Saddlery,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia Dec. 9 tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Spangler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH SPANGLER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY SPANGLER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 29. 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 19th day of January next*, viz:

The first and final account of Jacob Benner, Guardian of Christopher Columbus Sherfigh and John Thomas Sherfigh, minor children of Abraham Sherfigh, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg Dec 22, 1851 }

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment, cheaper than ever, including Young Gentlemen's Fashionable SLOUCH HATS, is now opening at the Cheap Store of KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 15.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of Sox Warp Cassimerette, for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 26.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14

France.

It is stated that most of the members of the National Assembly are at liberty. A writer from Paris, on the 7th ult., states that "the first use which they have made of their power of seeing one another, has been to consult whether they shall stay at Paris or repair to the various departments, where they have most influence, in order to organize a pacific resistance to Louis Napoleon, by way of vote." This question has not been yet decided.

The correspondent of the London Daily News writes:—

"The sacrifice of life touches every heart. The indiscriminate, brutal manner in which the soldiers have used their momentary power, is the subject of universal comment. It is well known that hundreds of shots were fired into houses from which not a gun had been discharged. Most of the four or five hundred persons killed, were young men who had taken no part in the struggle. The same may be said of the hundreds who were wounded, and are now suffering untold agonies in the public hospitals. At least twenty of the wounded and ten of the killed were English, who happened to be at the scene of action when the unlooked-for discharge was made upon the troops from a house in the Boulevard Poissoniere. These facts fill everybody with sorrow.

The first and second day after the *coup d'etat*, the President was frightened at the terrible calm which followed it. He had prepared for an instant and fearful resistance. The silence of the multitude, the absence from the streets of Red Republicans and Socialists alarmed him. Where were they all, and what were they about? And, above all, how to get at them? That was the great question. The answer seems to have been, withdraw not only every soldier, but every policeman from his post, and leave the 'demagogues' to suppose that we are in a state of unwarrantable and foolhardy confidence. This will bring the fellows out, and set them to work. We will then stand quietly by till they have built their barricades, and then pounce upon them like vultures, and sweep them from the earth. This seems to have been the policy, and it certainly met with some, though not much, success. The overwhelming majority of the Radicals were far too knowing and prudent to be caught in such a trap.

There are still some fifty or sixty members of the Mountain in the ex-National Assembly in Paris every night, at one place or another, to deliberate on future proceedings. The most rigid censorship is exercised over the press. Two or three members of the Mountain have fled from France.—The number of prisoners is said to be 1800.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—We are assured that the *coup d'etat* has filled the representatives of the Absolutist Powers of Europe with joy, and that all the representatives of the Northern Powers have already intimated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as to Louis Napoleon himself, their full approbation of the course pursued. On Monday evening not one of the Ministers of the Northern Powers was absent.

☞The French revolution was attended with a greater destruction of life than the intelligence at first received led to suppose had taken place. It is stated in a private letter, written from Paris, by an American gentleman, who occupied a commanding point of view on the *Boulevard des Italiens*, during the scenes of massacre, that no confidence can be placed in the reports of the Government newspapers at Paris as regards the extent of destruction and slaughter.—Describing the scene in one quarter, the writer alluded to says:—"I had not been long in my position, before the military commenced marching up the Boulevard.—They were composed of Infantry, Rifle Artillery, Cavalry and Lancers. Their head had arrived at Rue Richelieu, in full view of us—the firing commenced. A tremendous discharge of musketry on each side of the Boulevard upon the head of the Lancers was the first I witnessed. It staggered them for a moment; they returned the fire with spirit, with pistols, but I should judge with little effect; but the firing from the windows was most deadly for the time, they appeared to fall like grass before the scythe. The cannon farther up the Boulevard commenced to roar, and the scene was awful. It had commenced in a quarter where it was least expected, and so suddenly that persons on the side-walk had not time to escape.—Every person through the whole Boulevard seen at the windows was immediately shot down by the troops. On Boulevard Montmartre the scene was more dreadful—and although the soldiers were called out for a noble purpose, yet had the citizens the spirit of freemen, there would not have been hardly a soldier left to return to his barracks.—On this Boulevard Montmartre the persons on the side-walks had no time to escape when the fire commenced, so they huddled together in groups, and tried every way to escape, but found all fastened against them, and some 100 or more were thus shot down in cold blood. No means of defence, and none to help them, some twenty rushed to a gate to enter, but found that fastened, and all except one man were shot down; and this one man came forward, opened his coat, threw up his arms, and begged his life, but they shot him down, and after there were no more to butcher, one, more refined than the rest, stept to the mass of 15 or 20 unfortunate victims, dying and wounded, and exercised the magnanimity of the French soldier by plunging his bayonet into all in whom he saw signs of life.

"These people were respectable men, who had been attracted to the street by curiosity or business, and were not of the mob, and were unarmed."

☞In a letter published in the London News, immediately after his escape from Paris, Louis Blanc declares the following to be the purposes of Louis Napoleon, and the absolute monarchs of Europe:

To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian empire extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definitive annexation of Italy; a French empire with the addition of Belgium.—From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise a war to the death against the Democratic party, and against the Liberal and Constitutional party; to extinguish beneath the armies, tread out what the abolitionists call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if England resists, to crush her. * * Such is the plan who can doubt it longer?—such is the sacrilegious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which, Louis Bonaparte has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks.

The Condition of France.—The state of things in France is of dreadful import.—The details of foreign news by the Canada are intensely interesting, showing, as they do, that all is not so quiet there as has been represented.

A distinguished member of the old Chamber of Deputies has sent a letter to his friends in London, giving an account of the existing condition of affairs in Paris. After describing the events of the first days of the revolution, he says that the President is only surrounded by mediocre men, by people sunk in debt and debauchery—that every body of any value has abandoned him with contempt, and that it will be impossible for him to form a respectable government. The ex-member mentions the several acts of tyranny resorted to by Louis Napoleon, and remarks that no good man can submit to such an abominable state of things; and if brute force succeeds in restraining the explosion for a short time, it it must be but the more violent and irresistible.

If we turn from the capital of France to the provinces, we find a most deplorable state of affairs. The meagre accounts which have appeared in some of the provincial journals, and the few private letters which reached England occasionally, show that the scenes which are being enacted are unparalleled for atrocity. It is stated that the Socialists are committing the wildest excesses—in some places they entered the offices of notaries and burned archives, registers, and title-deeds to property! Many respectable families have been robbed and murdered—mail coaches have been stopped, and letters and government despatches detained by these bands. The Alps and the Var are in a sad condition. No less than ten thousand insurgents in the Var are fully armed, and are in possession of some of the large towns. Troops having been sent against them and peaceful citizens having formed volunteer companies to aid the government, it will thus be seen that much blood may yet be spilt, ere Louis Napoleon is secure in his usurped power, or finally overthrown.

The State of France.—Alarm in England.—The New York Tribune gives the following extract from a private letter, dated December 12, from an American gentleman now in London:

"I heard day before yesterday from Lord Clarence Paget, the Director of the Ordnance, that a Government Messenger had arrived from Paris saying there had been 8,000 killed instead of 800 as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the Revolution. Another gentleman who has arrived from Paris, an Englishman who had resided there, says that if shots were fired out of one house in a block cannon were fired into the whole block, and the soldiers then rushed in and bayoneted indiscriminately all within This gentleman says he escaped from one of those blocks of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the British government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dockyards are alive with as many men as can get around the ships getting them ready for sea."

Burning of the Philadelphia Museum.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

Barnum's Museum Buildings Destroyed.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the large and fine building at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, known as Barnum's Museum, was discovered to be on fire, and in the course of three hours the whole establishment was a mass of ruins.—The fire was first discovered at the northwest corner of the building, near the roof. The great amount of combustible material in the lecture room and museum department was soon ignited, and, after the roof fell in, the flames from the burning mass inside loomed up with brilliant and terrible effect, endangering, for a time, the Columbia House, and the adjoining buildings on the north side of Chestnut street.

The Museum wall on the south fell inwards, and produced no effect, and was soon afterwards followed by the western wall fronting on Seventh street. This fell outwards into the street, and did little or no damage.

The principal destruction of property was confined to the Museum building.—The structure was five stories high, and had extensive fronts on Chestnut and Seventh streets. The fronts were of brown sandstone, and the whole was finished in a highly ornamental style of architecture.

The three stores in front on Chestnut were severally occupied by C. G. Henderson & Co., successors to G. S. Appleton, booksellers, Lea & Walker, music publishers, Stayman & brothers, music dealers, and E. L. Walker, agent for the sale of Chickering's pianos. One of the basements was occupied by P. A. Warden, dealer in melodeons. The stock of these stores was principally saved, much of which, however, was considerably damaged.

Portions of extensive and varied collections of natural curiosities, cabinets of minerals, &c., portraits, paintings, &c., were saved from the museum departments, as well as an inconsiderable part of the properties, furniture, and wardrobes of the dramatic department. Several of the performers suffered seriously in the loss of their wardrobes, while other attaches to the establishment are losers to a greater or less extent.

Mr. C. Spooner, the proprietor of the Museum, states that his loss will not fall short of $50,000, upon which amount he is secured by insurance in the sum of $30,000. Mr. S. recently purchased the establishment from P. T. Barnum, Esq.

The building was erected about five years ago, at a cost of not less than $80,000. It belonged to James Swann, Esq., who, we are informed, is insured in three different offices, nearly if not quite fully to the amount of the loss.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but is believed to have been occasioned by the fireworks with which the afternoon performance had but a short time before terminated. The audience had barely left the lecture room when the alarm was given, which was a truly fortunate circumstance.

Nothing remains of the noble edifice except the towering southwest gable wall, which stood firmly, and portions of the Chestnut street wall. The wreck is complete and the scene is indeed frightful.—*North American.*

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 5th, 1852.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow.

The inauguration of Governor BIGLER will take place on the 19th inst. Extensive preparations are in progress for the event, and a grand military display is anticipated.

Rail Road Meeting.

We observe in the last "Star," a call for a Mass meeting of all friendly to the construction of the Railroad to Hanover, to be held at the Court-house on *the 10th inst.* at 1 o'clock. It is expected that addresses will be delivered by Mr Magraw, President of the Balt. and Susq. Railroad company, Hon. D. Durkee, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Prof. Sickles, and others.

Congress.

The Senate did not sit last week from Monday to Friday. The House of Representatives was engaged during the week principally upon the resolution appointing a committee to wait upon Kossuth, and invite him to visit that body. They had come to no determination on Friday evening.

☞New Year's day was a regular gala day at Washington. At the levee of the President there was an immense crowd.—The President received the foreign ministers at noon, who were all in their State dress, and for nearly three continuous hours thereafter immense multitudes, of all classes of people, pressed their way in to exchange salutations with the Chief Magistrate and his family. The Marine Band was in attendance. From the President's, the people proceeded to the residences of a number of other distinguished officers of the Government and citizens, who also kept open house. Among the rest, large numbers waited upon the illustrious Hungarian. The usual centre of attraction and honor at the President's levee, Mr. CLAY, was of course absent. His health was worse than at any time since his recent attack, and he was compelled to decline receiving any visitors, even Kossuth and Gen. Cass, who went to see him.

☞HENRY CLAY is very desirous to gain sufficient strength to appear once more in the Senate, and to utter his last admonition against the danger of the new doctrines which have been broached since the arrival of Kossuth, and which threaten the permanency of our institutions. He would rather speak than write out his thoughts; and while maintaining, as he has always done heretofore, the cause of liberty throughout the world, he will at every hazard pronounce against the scheme of intervention. He is resolved in his purpose to make this speech, if he has strength to reach the Senate chamber, even if in the attempt he should die on the floor. We fear, however, from accounts, that he will never leave his room alive—and that his eloquent tongue will be ere long silent in death. His mighty intellect is still clear and unclouded, but that glorious light is about to be extinguished forever on earth. His memory will, however, be cherished by as devoted a band of friends as ever clustered around humanity; and posterity will weave a chaplet for his urn, which will be second only to that which adorns the tomb of Washington.

☞ARCHIBALD DIXON (whig) was elected U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last, by the Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Henry Clay, resigned. The seventh and last ballot stood—Dixon 71; Guthrie 48; scattering 5.

☞HAMLET STONER, little son of Mr. David S. Stoner, of Waynesboro', and lately of Gettysburg, was thrown from his horse a few days ago, and dragged some distance with his foot in the stirrup. He was very seriously injured, but it is thought he will recover.

☞The following is the weight of a few Hogs slaughtered this season at East Berlin and neighborhood—which is hard to beat. The entire weight is 5,235 lbs.; the average weight of each 523½.

Jacob Naugle,	Hog weighed	642½
William Jacobs,	"	490½
H. S Hildebrand,	"	509½
—— Stoner,	"	650½
George Baker,	"	483
William Wolf,	"	479
George Jacobs,	"	500
Do Do	"	551
George Spangler,	"	419
Charles Spangler,	"	430½

☞For some years past the State of Maryland has contributed $10,000 annually in aid of the cause of Colonization. This appropriation will expire by limitation of law during the present year, and the question is being agitated whether the contribution shall be withdrawn or continued in the future. We are pleased to see that the Press of the State very generally favors the continuance.

☞Slane's Glass Works, in South Boston, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.—loss $75,000. About 300 men are thrown out of work by the fire.

☞Hanaway, recently tried at Philadelphia, on the charge of treason, is said to be greatly impaired in health in consequence of his confinement in prison. It is said to have brought on cough, pain in the breast, night sweats, and all the symptoms of pulmonary disease.

From California.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York on Monday, in eight days from San Juan, with 285 passengers, $63,000 in gold, and $500,000 in the hands of her passengers She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st Dec. There does not appear to be any thing of interest. The usual number of murders and robberies are reported from different sections of the State.

Later Arrival.—The steamer Cherokee, with the California mails, arrived at New York on Thursday. She brings about *Two Millions of Gold.* The principal matter of interest, is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians, who had commenced an attack upon the settlements, and killed several whites. The Indian chief Antonio is reported to have 3,000 fighting men under him, most of whom are well armed with rifles, and expert in the use of them. Volunteer companies were organizing to march against the Indians, and the Governor had ordered troops to the rescue of the citizens in the disturbed districts. Numerous murders had taken place among the miners in the interior, and Lynch Law would probably be applied to the perpetrators.

So it Goes!

The steamship Europa sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 51 passengers, and nearly *one million of dollars in specie!*

Eclipse.

There will be a total eclipse of the Moon to-morrow night, beginning at 5 minutes past 11 o'clock, and ending at 43 minutes past 2.

Official Announcement of the Late Movement in France.—We learn from the Washington papers that his Excellency, the Minister of France, called on Tuesday, at the Department of State, by the direction of his Government, officially to announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable Government; and that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

☞The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial contradicts the statement which appeared in the French semi-official papers, to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee on Monday night after the *coup d'etat*, and congratulated him on his success," and says "this is incorrect so far as the representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at that levee, nor has he yet formally recognized the present Government."

The appearance of Lord Normandy, the English minister, at this levee, is regarded as significant of the intention of the British Cabinet to recognize the rule of Louis Napoleon, inasmuch as it is not likely he would have presented himself on such an occasion without the positive instructions of his government, which he has the power of hourly consulting by means of the sub-marine telegraph.

A Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa has arrived at New York with one week's later advices, being from London and Liverpool to the 20th ultimo. It appears that the aspect of France is peaceful, and that President Bonaparte is succeeding with his new Government more prosperously than had been anticipated. The general impression prevailed that Louis Napoleon would be entirely successful in the establishment of a new Government.

General Cavaignac had been liberated unconditionally, and was about to leave France for Holland. The other incarcerated Generals were to be released upon their agreement to become voluntary exiles. Victor Hugo was at Brussels.

From England and other parts of Europe the news is without general interest. Cotton had declined at Liverpool one-eighth of a penny during the week, while breadstuffs, provisions, &c. were steady at former quotations.

☞Arrangements are making in Washington to give a Congressional banquet to Kossuth. It is to come off on Wednesday. He is to be introduced to the Senate to-day.

Suffering among Immigrants.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the steamer Saranac, from New Orleans, was frozen in the ice at Flint Island, last week, and that of a number of immigrants on board, several were frozen to death, and others were so badly frost bitten as to lose the use of their limbs. The steamer Grand Turk was also caught in the ice below Jefferson Barracks, when the ship fever broke out among the deck passengers, about twenty-five of whom died.

Bad School Mates.—A gentleman at Easton, Md., not over twenty-five years of age, informs the Editor of the Star that "five of his school mates have committed murder, two have been murdered, two have met with violent deaths, one has been sent to the penitentiary for stealing, and another narrowly escaped going the same voyage for a like offence."

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 27th ult., a very destructive fire occurred at Philadelphia.—The building known as "Hart's building," at the Corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, took fire and was speedily destroyed; also the Shakspeare building, and Brown's hotel, the entire block on the West side of Sixth steeet, from Chestnut to Carpenter, and on the east side, a number of valuable stores were destroyed. There were a large number of persons doing business in the buildings destroyed, and the fire has proved indeed a calamitous one to them. But the most melancholy part of the matter is—the loss of several lives. One of them, Wm. W. Haley, Esq. a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, Wm. Baker, one of the night police, and two colored men were killed by the falling in of the upper portions of "Hart's building." Parts of their bodies have been recovered from the rubbish, and one part found was identified as Mr. Haley's by a watch and chain and pencil. Mr. Haley was married to Miss Haldeman, of Harrisburg. His death was announced in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, and the Court immediately adjourned, in token of respect. This melancholy event has thrown their families and friends, and indeed the whole community, into a state of the utmost grief.

Fires at Buffalo.

On Christmas day, a fire broke out in the City of Buffalo, which destroyed 16 buildings—loss about $24,000; and on the 27th another took place, by which fifteen spacious stores on Main street, three elegant buildings on Swan street, and several other blocks were destroyed. The Bank of Lake Erie got out their most valuable matters—but the Bank of Attica lost almost every thing valuable. Judge Stevens lost his valuable law library, and all his papers. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Four men were injured by the falling of one of the burnt walls.

☞On Monday last, at New York, Jenny Lind received intelligence of the death of her mother in Sweden, and, in consequence, her concerts have been abandoned. It is presumed she will leave for home in the next steamer.

☞The Artillery Barracks and the Ordnance Stores, at Quebec, were consumed by fire on the 26th ult. The buildings destroyed were valued at from $50,000 to $60,000, and the military stores at $40,000.—The troops in the barracks barely escaped with their lives.

☞On the morning of the 27th ult. a fire broke out in the City of New York, which consumed about 20 buildings, involving a loss of probably $150,000. The weather was intensely cold, and water scarce, in consequence of all the hydrants being frozen.

☞The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves, to avoid enrolment, between January, 1850, and July, 1851.

☞There is an old lady living in Spring Garden township, York county, who reached her hundredth birth-day on the 15th ult.—She is still in good health, and able to walk about without any difficulty. Her name is Catharine Seider. She has been married three times, and has resided in Freystown over 60 years.

The Burning of the Congressional Library.—Thos. U. Walter, Esq., architect of the Capitol, in a letter to Mr. Easby, Commissioner of Public Buildings, states that the late fire in the Library was caused by the timbers which formed the alcoves having been inserted in the chimney flues. An opening has been found of about two inches, into one of the flues, near where the fire originated. Mr. Walter says no human foresight, under the circumstances, could have prevented the catastrophe.

☞Kossuth hats, with black feathers, and a newly introduced chapeau, having been adopted by the bucks of Broadway, N. Y., those of the Bowery, not to be outdone, have also adopted the Kossuth hat, but have substituted, in place of the black ostrich plume, three turkey-tail feathers.

Green Corn in California.—The editor of a California paper announces in the issue of the 11th of November, that he had green corn for dinner that day, picked from the stalk of a second crop this season.

Snow at New Orleans.—We actually had a slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon about a quarter to 4 o'clock. It was like a dream—almost as quickly gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chit-chat throughout the city. Some of the children down town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.—*Picayune, Dec. 19.*

The Weather.—At Rochester, N. Y., at 10 A. M., on the 27th, the thermometer was at four degrees below zero. At Albany, N Y, at 7 the same morning—three degrees below zero. At Troy, same morning, ten degrees below zero. At Montreal, same morning, ten degrees below zero. At Washington, D. C., same morning, half a degree below zero.

Frozen to Death.—A stage driver was frozen to death on the box of his coach, on the road near Erie, Pa, during the intense cold on last Tuesday night week. He was sitting upright when found, but was stone dead!

The Future of Europe.

It is correctly argued by a cotemporary, that one of the greatest drawbacks upon the progress of liberty in France and Germany, is its alliance with socialism, agrarianism, and infidelity. It was this feature of the attempted revolutions of 1848, which caused them to miscarry. The substantial citizens, and especially the religious portion of the community, preferred even a despotic government to persecution, anarchy, and agrarianism. They prefer it still. And this should be taken into account in estimating the prospect of a successful revolution in the north of Europe, if attempted at the present time. Men of property, character, family and religious principle, will, for the most part, keep clear of the movement, having no confidence in its success, and no desire for it, because they have no belief that their social and religious condition will be ameliorated by the change. On the contrary they greatly fear lest the few fragments of religious liberty which remain to them, will be lost, if the Red Republicans should gain the ascendency. Some specimens of this class of Reformers have reached this country. They would like to overturn the government of WASHINGTON, and establish upon its ruins a government more in union with their own selfish and abominable principles. Societies of this description are established in most or all our large cities. It is not monarchy to which they object so much as order, the rights of property, and other indispensable elements of true liberty and good government. If instead of a few such societies scattered here and there over the country, one-third or one-half the population were of this description, then our condition would resemble that of some of the nations of Europe. The substantial citizens of the country, the farmers, the merchants, the better class of mechanics, &c., &c, would feel obliged, in self-defence, to resist the machinations of these infidel reformers; whether weaving their designs under the cloak of republicanism, or making use of some other pretext.

☞The National Intelligencer and the North American take strong, and we think, irresistible ground against the non-intervention policy of Gov. Kossuth; and we apprehend that, after the influence of his presence among us shall have subsided, no other ground will be thought of by either newspapers or individuals, except in isolated and unimportant instances. The enthusiasm of some people, on great occasions, frequently upset for the time their ordinary common sense, and they may be considered as hardly responsible for what they say when the fit is thus upon them; but it seldom fails that their sober, second thought, sets them right again. It is in this connection, however, very satisfactory to see, that while a large proportion of the population of Philadelphia has run Kossuth-mad, not a single press, that we have observed, endorses the policy he is striving to fasten upon the Government of the United States, and for which purpose he is now at the Capital.—*Germantown Tel.*

☞The Florida Indians, who have cost the United States so much money, trouble and life, in the repeated attempts to remove them from the swamps and everglades of the State in which they harbor, and whose presence and often destructive hostilities have seriously retarded the population and prosperity of Florida, are again the subject of discussion with the whites in their neighborhood. At a recent meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, Fla., a plan for the removal of the Indians, by the State authorities, was advocated very strenuously by a number of leading men. A series of resolutions respecting the matter was unanimously adopted, and one of them provided that the Indians be removed from the State at the earliest period practicable, and that all means be employed and power of the State be wielded to effect the end proposed.

☞A shocking accident occurred at one of the Cotton Mills in Lancaster on Saturday week. A young girl, aged 17, named Margaret M'Fadden, while engaged in cleaning some of the machinery which was in motion at the time, was suddenly caught by the hair. She was drawn entirely over a shaft running near the floor. The wheel or screw in which her hair became entangled, twisted the entire body of her hair, until about one-half of the scalp was torn from her head. Her neck was also materially injured. She is now doing well.

☞A little girl, aged 5 years, daughter of Mrs. Dolson, of New Market, York county, was burned to death on the 22d ult by her clothes taking fire at the mouth of the stove. She had been left with three smaller children in the house alone.

Another!—Mrs. Catharine Shuey, of Dauphin county, was burnt to death on Christmas day, by a spark of fire from a stove in her room, lighting upon her clothes, by which she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. She was aged, and disabled by paralysis, from saving herself.

☞The wife of Col. Swann, late auditor of Mississippi, died a few days ago, in consequence of being severely burned in endeavoring to save her child, whose clothes took fire.

☞Many matrimonial engagements between cousins are said to have been lately broken off, in consequence of the example of the effects of intermarriage in blood, as shown by the Aztec children.

☞The journals, in Paris, are compelled to send their proof sheets to the Mayor's office, to be approved, before putting to press!

☞Mr. Clay's resignation of his seat in the Senate, at so interesting a period of public affairs, and under the pressure of severe and threatening bodily illness, has produced a general sorrow throughout the Union. We append his letter to the Legislature of Kentucky, announcing his purpose to resign, and it will be read with universal sympathy and regret:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did me the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed, from that body, but when out of the territorial acquisition, resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid, by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which had arisen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session. I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; this, my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your faithful and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Novel Attraction.

The subscribers to *Sartain's Magazine* will receive, with the February number, a highly-finished and beautiful representation of the *New Capitol at Washington*, engraved on steel in the line manner, and, by special permission, direct from the authentic Government plans. This superb building, when completed conformably with the adopted designs, as shown in the engravings, will be one of the most magnificent structures in the world, and altogether worthy of a great and powerful nation. It rivals in grandeur and vastness the famous edifices of the Russian autocrat at St. Petersburg, while it surpasses them in elegance of design and purity of taste.

Besides the large engraving on steel, the accompanying descriptive article will be suitably illustrated by other engraved views of this noble pile of architectural beauty.

The same number will contain also the promised engraving, on steel, of Blanchard's great picture, representing Columbus and his Companions attending the first Christian religious services in the New World.

These two plates are of themselves worth a year's subscription to the Magazine, and those wishing to secure them should send their subscription and address without delay. All Postmasters are agents. Subscriptions received at this office.

☞The lack of female society was thought to have made gamblers of nearly all the population of California, but it is now discovered, by the establishment of theatres, that this amusement supplants gambling. A letter from San Francisco says:—"Since the two theatres opened, and commenced operations in this city, after the fire, it does appear to me that the morals of the community were vastly improving; at least five thousand persons are inclosed every night within the walls of the Jenny Lind and American theatres, and the gambling tables are almost entirely deserted."

☞One of the effects of the late war with Mexico, has been to give to her horsemen a high opinion of the value of the American breed of horses. The New Orleans Picayune noticed the fact that several vessels have lately sailed from there for Vera Cruz with cargoes of horses, and others are preparing to go forward. The animals shipped are generally of the best Kentuckian or Western breeds, and are selected especially to suit the tastes of the Mexicans, who are extravagant admirers of fine horses.

☞By way of England we have date from Cape of Good Hope to the 4th of November. The Caffirs have been severely chastised by Gen. Somerset's forces. One engagement lasted several hours, and the British lost forty killed and wounded, whilst the Caffirs left five hundred killed and wounded on the battle-field.

Jenny Lind's Professorship.—The Lutheran Standard states, that Jenny Lind, during her recent visit to Columbus, made to the Lutheran University a donation of fifteen hundred dollars, as the commencement of an endowment for a Scandinavian professorship, for the benefit of her countrymen, the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes, and their descendants in America. Until the Professorship is fully endowed, the interest is to be devoted to young men preparing to labor as ministers among the Scandinavian population.

☞The marketable value of an English soldier in India is $675—this sum being what it costs to train, equip, and bring him from England.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A POEM,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE PATRONS OF THE

"ADAMS SENTINEL."

BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT

THE CARRIER.

JANUARY 1ST, 1852.

MY Muse would now essay sublimer flight
Than she is wont, from the Aonian height,
And freed from Custom's fetters, as she sings,
Would soar aloft, to where the lesser things
That Fancy sees while scanning o'er the year,
In distance lost, no more to sight appear.

I.

'Tis midnight—and there kneels in earnest prayer
A youth, who feels temptation's fearful power,
And agonizes to escape the snare.
See how through each lone, long, and weary hour,
Trembling between hope and dark despair,
He wages warfare 'gainst the hosts of hell
Whose legions throng the room, invisible.

II.

But for the Wrestler MORE there be, than they
That be against him: for faith can descry
As did the prophet's vision,* bright array
Of ministering angels hov'ring by
With "grace to help"—so that at break of day
He comes forth Conq'ror, arm'd with Virtue's might,
To battle thenceforth for the Truth and Right.

III.

Ascendant then he goes—no more a star
Blazing through darkness to eternal night,
But pluck'd from ruin, set to shine afar,
In the Redeemer's diadem of light,
With Conscience and with God, no more at war,
His spirit doth in its true orbit move,
Bathed in an atmosphere of peace and love.

IV.

O Youth! who the same struggle oft hast known,
And yet as oft hast yielded to the wrong,
Whose good resolves perhaps may all be strewn
In wrecks on THIS DAY'S pathway—let my song
To wisdom charm you, lest you strike upon
The fatal rock, to which the Syren lay
Of Pleasure hurries you beguiled away.

V.

What are the fairest hopes and joys of sin
But empty bubbles, fleeting blasts of wind—
Where is the heart that it hath entered in,
And left no sting of triple barb behind?
When Satan doth the tempted creature win,
And the last sighs of stifled conscience cease—
The desert of the soul is then called PEACE.†

VI.

'Tis noonday—and beneath the fervid sun
There toils a feeble man, a child of want,
Whom seventy summer suns have looked upon;
In whose poor dwelling care doth constant haunt—
And yet contentment's smile is resting on
His lips, whose utterances meekly tell
That Jesus always "doeth all things well."

VII.

The tongue of slander with envenom'd spite
Has soiled his name, and the false friends who stood
In prosp'rous times around him, leave him quite—
And "fall'n on evil days," he breasts the flood
Singly, yet with a strange and calm delight,
That, as the strifes of tongues around him swell,
Bursts forth in song—"He doeth all things well."

VIII.

And sorrow more, like evening 'round him spreads,
Life's lights depart, and God's sweet promises
Like stars, alone shine on him; yet he treads
The path of duty with unfaltering pace,
Foll'wing the Hand that smites him, where it leads,
And though of earth's last hope he hears the knell,
Believeth still, "He doeth all things well."

IX.

O ye! who mid the pressure of life's ill
Are like the oak amid the storm unbending,
Resigning all to Jesus' sov'reign will,
And humbly to His shepherd-call attending—
I bid you cheer, and to be patient still,
Walking by faith, while in the flesh you dwell—
To know at last, He has done all things well.

X.

—'Tis evening—and day dieth in the west
Upon a couch of gold—its parting ray
Melting like amber on the heaving breast
Of one whose soul breaks through fierce pains away,
Yet the rich earnests of eternal rest
Are in her heart, that, like a brimful vase
Of sweet perfume, runs o'er with happiness.

XI.

Come see the triumph, come see all that sense
Of a saint's entrance into Bliss, MAY see.
In silence watch, as o'er her countenance
There flash hope, joy, surprise—and how there be
Anon deep rev'rence, solemn awe, just as
She dies, as if God's Presence there were known
As by the dying it is seen alone.

—Departed year! no fairer sight I ween
Than these hast thou in thy swift journey seen.
Youth's conquest over self, the world, and lust—
The good man happy though crush'd to the dust—
The dying christian yielding up the breath
Through weariness of victory,* not death.
These be events whose record is on high,
To live when all of earth's memorials die;
And to her trust, prove recreant, would the Muse,
Did she to sing such lofty themes, refuse.

*2d Kings 6. 16, 17.

†Tacitus, we believe, represents the Briton as saying concerning the Roman army—"it makes a country desert, and calls it peace."

*Eneas Sylvius finely observes of Procop. a Bohemian general, that "he fell in battle not so much conquered, as wearied by conquering."

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS

FOR 1852.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Boroughs & Townsh.	Amount of Real Estate—3 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Live Stock 3 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Money Matters, 3 mills tax, State and County.	Dom. Bank Stock 3 mills County.	Foreign Bank Stock 3 mills, State & Co.	Occupations 3 mills County.	Professions and Occupations 1 p. ct. State.	[illegible] over $200, 2 p. ct. State.	Sal'y & Emoluments over [illegible] State.	Furniture over $300 [illegible] mills State.	Carriages, 1 p. Cent State, & 3 mills Co.	Tax on Watches.
Borough,	189496	01867	72504	17575		51065	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	$30 00
Cumberland,	252653	18131	19469	2216		9350	550				2402	3 50
Germany,	143530	9957	27889	3500	600	6030					1625	4 50
Oxford,	179060	7817	65739	8800	593	8650				817	1302	1 50
Huntington,	219865	15601	36392	2015		10655				200	2139	1 50
Latimore,	135711	10330	21551	900		6300				250	1622	2 10
Hamiltonban,	250412	17487	25681	1804		12065					2745	4 75
Liberty,	131921	10170	14952	3088		3875					1300	1 50
Hamilton,	183310	8335	33903	2180		8540					1555	
Menallen,	170100	12810	15650	300		9268					1805	
Straban,	216455	18035	30787	1758		7495					3518	
Franklin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	466		12580					3004	[illegible]
Conowago,	201224	9622	34711	1126		6121					1628	[illegible]
Tyrone,	142713	10613	4200			5795					1635	1 00
Mt. Joy,	163489	11885	14565	400		5081					1310	
Mt. Pleasant,	258299	14465	21555	3212		7741					2026	50
Reading,	214843	13863	13319	200		5905					1772	
Berwick,	99000	5871	17565			6890					870	3 00
Freedom,	82409	5607	10200	[illegible]		2406					1150	50
Union,	207633	8311	23076	1480		4560				50	1364	
Butler,	136207	14340	21231	500		8803					2636	
	3792899	251897	[illegible]911	63708	1193	201202	[illegible]	[illegible]		680	36609	$59 25

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
December 15, 1851.

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW,

AND NO MISTAKE!

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,
JENNY LINDS,
BUSKINS, &c.,
GENTLEMENS' KIP,
CALF,
MOROCCO,
MONROES,
BOOTS, &c.

All of Home Manufacture, and warranted to wear.

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats, just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of cloth, silk and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

☞ Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

STACKS

of [illegible] Clothes, Cassimeres, Satins, and Sattings at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER. Coats, Vests and Pants, sold every day so low that the [illegible] the crowd of eager customers, already so [illegible] might swell beyond control. he must [illegible] stating the price.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A [illegible]-HAND [illegible].

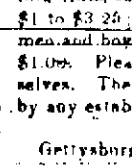
A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.



They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3.25; and CAPS of every description for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also Vestings in great variety, comprising plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

THE JEW has received the largest and cheapest assortment of Silks, Mous. de Laines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Thibet &c., ever offered before in this place; also, the largest assortment of Shawls ever offered. Every body [illegible] he can't be beat.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra; Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goatskin Boots and Shoes, Misses and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers; Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

☞ Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, South-east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of those cheap

Long Shawls, Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeanes, Poplins, Alpacca Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.

all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. Please call.

N. B. I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I will remove my Store to *SELL'S CORNER* in the spring, where I will be pleased to see all who will favor me with a call.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec. 1. tf

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞ All the above will be disposed of *at the lowest living rates,* for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞ They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞ Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞ *The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices, that will astonish the natives.

1 case, fast colored, at 12½ cents
1 " " 18¾
1 " " 22

☞ Also, the largest lot of *SHAWLS* ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞ *Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, *Long and Square Shawls, of every variety,* very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade; all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞ We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

☞ OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

THE STATE DEBT.

THE Taxes are high—but, Tax payers, there is one consolation: you can now buy from the JEW all kinds of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

at a mere nominal price and thus to some extent, at least, relieve yourselves of the enormous burdens imposed upon you. Give him a call.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSONS.

BONNETS!—Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

Apr. 14. A. B. KURTZ.

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS of fine instruments. Also a variety of new MUSIC [illegible] at the Bookstore of

[illegible] KELLER KURTZ.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS.

FOR Ladies and Gents at KELLER KURTZ'S [illegible]

Sept. 1.

FAHNESTOCK'S STORE

STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered.

DOMESTICS of every description; and very cheap.

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates.

☞ All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods; hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same sort will be always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

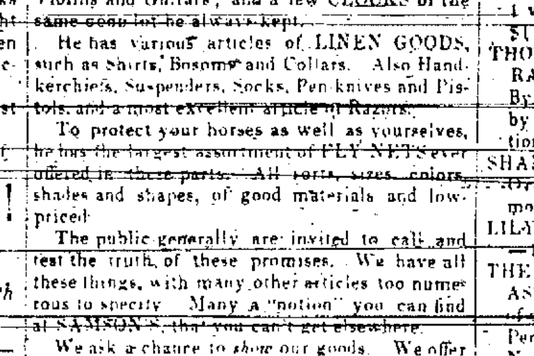
To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show our goods.* We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price,* and that put low to suit the times.

☞ *SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street, where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞ All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFIN.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer* at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers,* of every variety and quality.

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE that they desire.

☞ Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Desk and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices at the well known stand of

A. B. KURTZ.

WINTER IS COMING.

BUT the Jew is ready for it. He has now [illegible]

Cloaks Sack-coats Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Comforts, Shawls and [illegible] of all [illegible] of the best materials and [illegible] which he will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞ Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher,*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the U. States, on the receipt of the money for the same, which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley. 1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth $1.00; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition 50 cts.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated full cloth, $1.00; gilt edges, $1.50.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates. Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS, AND BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.

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NAPOLEON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED MARSHALS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

LUTHER AND CROMWELL. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

RAMBLES AND SKETCHES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

LETTERS FROM THE BACKWOODS AND THE ADIRONDACK. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., full cloth, 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVIOUR AND HIS APOSTLES. With a portrait of each, engraved on steel. With an essay on the Character of the Apostles, by Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol. 12 mo., 15 engravings, $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE BEAUTIES OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. With his Life.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. Steele.—Illustrated with splendid engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo., new, enlarged and revised edition, $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THOEPNEUSTY, OR THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—By Professor Gaussen, of Geneva. Translated by Rev. E. N. Kirk. A new and enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12 mo., 410 pages, $1.

SHANTY THE BLACKSMITH. A TALE OF OTHER TIMES. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM OF THE REV. ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. With proofs thereof out of the Scriptures, in words at length. Per 100, $3.

N. B. The above books will be forwarded to order, at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money. Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New-York.

July 21.

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and AS INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valanciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Insle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25. 1

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz.

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles, (for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS,* &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks, &c.* to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to.

Sept. 29. 6m

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c., Misses' do. do.; also Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Bareges de Laines, Bereges and Mous. de Laines, Lawns, and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS.

RIBBONS, Collars, Laces and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1851. tc

JURY LIST—JAN. TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Borough—John Garvin, Wm. T. Smith, Geo. H. Swope, Wm. Dysert.
Cumberland—Nathaniel Randolph.
Reading—Abraham Chronister, Wm. Jones.
Menallen—Jesse Leas, Wm. J. Walker.
Germany—Ephraim Swope.
Conowago—John Marshall, Francis Krichten.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Vanorsdel, Jacob Melhorn, David Clapsaddle, Noah Miller.
Franklin—Wm. McCullough, Jacob Lower.
Huntington—John C. Stephens.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith.
Tyrone—Jacob Pitzer, Wm. Stahle.
Butler—Jacob Y. Bushey.
Union—Wm. Gitt.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—Peter Mickley, (of D.) Levi Pitzer, Geo. Oyster, Geo. Walter.
Cumberland—James McCullough, Robert Cobean, Robert McCurdy.
Latimore—Isaac Griest, John Harboldt.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, John Mickley, jr.
Hamilton—William Wolf, Henry B. Raber.
Huntington—John Sadler, jr., James Wilson, John Mateer, Nicholas Wierman, Lewis Smith.
Butler—Peter Latshaw, Daniel Markley, sen., Geo. W. Rex, Adam Gardner, Charles Wright, Michael Dietrick.
Borough—Jacob Culp, Henry Garlach, Emanuel Bushman, John Gilbert, Martin Warren.
Menallen—Jacob B. Meals, William B. Wilson.
Freedom—Isaac Neely, Samuel G. Moritz.
Mountpleasant—Cornelius Houghtelin, J. Lott.
Straban—John K. M'Ilheny, Robert Bell, jr., Jacob Cassat, George Grass.
Latimore—John Harboldt.
Germany—Ephraim Myers, William Lansinger.
Conowago—Isaac Little, David Schwartz.
Liberty—Samuel Krise.
Mountjoy—Wm. Reever.
Berwick—Levi Kepner.
Reading—Henry Albert.

Dec. 22.

☞ *The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE,

TO CARRY ON THE

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO. 5 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers: Wove and Laid, American and English.

Bath Posts and Note Papers; Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.

Folio Posts, Flat Caps. Printing Papers, all sizes.

Hardware Papers, from 19 by 24 to 40 by 48.

Colored and White Tissue Papers, American & English. Hollingsworth's Patent Manilla Papers.

Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes. Bud Envelope Papers.

Colored Printing, and Cover Papers.

Manilla Papers, all sizes. Glazed Royal, all colors.

Druggist, Blue Medium and Filtering Papers.

Tea, Secret and Gold Papers for Confectioners.

Rag, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Papers.

Bonnet, Binders', Box, Cap and Trunk Boards.

White and Buff Envelopes, Legal, Letter, Note and Card sizes.

Agents for Bliss, Potter & Co's

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets, white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order. Also their Gilt, Figured and Plain glazed Papers.

JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*

N. S. LAWRENCE, *Late of No. 3 Minor St.*

N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7. 6m

DR. LEIDY'S

40 PILLS · 25 CENTS

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

of purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE BOX will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from dust or powder of any kind.

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels.

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.

THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; [illegible]; Co., Hanover; J. & D. Aughe and Dr. Hays, [illegible]; Deale & [illegible], Chambersburg; H. A. Spangler & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. [illegible], Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; [illegible] & Paxton, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Bonebrake, [illegible]; J. Buckwalter, Waynesboro; J. Arnold, [illegible]; [illegible], Hampton; J. G. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. [illegible], [illegible]; Joseph R. Henry, [illegible]; and most Store keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 24. ly

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

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No. 54, Gold street, New York,

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
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Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood,* still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years,* and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

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			Per an.
Any 1 of the 4 Reviews and	1	Prem. Vol.	$3 00
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Any 3 "	2	"	7 00
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The Premiums consist of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained:—

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Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)
Blackwood's Magazine (six months.)
London Quarterly Review (one year.)
Bentley's Miscellany (six months.)
Edinburgh Review (one year.)
Metropolitan Magazine (six months.)
Westminster Review (one year.)

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted, Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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The postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT! The following are the present rates, viz:

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Any distance not over 500 miles, 9 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and " 1500 " 18 " "
Over 1500 and " 2500 " 24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not over 500 miles, 4 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and " 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 and " 2500 " 16 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

Dec. 22. 3t

A MAGAZINE OF PURE MORALS.

Peterson's Ladies' Nat. Magazine,

FOR 1852.

THIS periodical, above all others, is suited *for family reading.* Considering that it is a dollar less in price than the three dollar monthlies of similar design, it is the cheapest and best in the world. Mrs Ann S. Stephens, the female editor, has just returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, and will contribute for 1852, in addition to thrilling novels and tales—such as no one else can write—"Sketches of Travels Abroad." All the best American female writers will assist her. For 1852, therefore, the reading matter will be unrivalled.

PARIS AND BLOOMER FASHIONS.

In matters of dress, this Magazine has always been the *text book of Fashion.* In order to suit all taste, the "Ladies National" for 1852 will report the *Bloomer Fashions.* These will be given in superb Colored Plates, showing the prettiest and latest styles as worn in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The other embellishments will also be unrivaled: they will be of every variety, as, for instance, magnificent Mezzotints, Line Engravings, Colored Flowers, Tinted Embellishments, Illustrations for Embroidery, Crotchet Work, and Hair Work, &c. &c.

The proprietor has also contracted for a Series of Illustrated articles from competent hands, on Horsemanship, Horticulture, Crochet work, Fashionable Embroidery, and New Household Receipts more complete than ever yet published in any periodical.

☞ It will be seen that no other magazine presents half such claims to popularity.

TERMS—CHEAPEST OF ALL.

One copy for one year, $2. Three copies, $5. Eight copies, $10. Sixteen copies, $20.

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For a Club of Three either the full length "Washington," the picture of "Children Bathing," or the superb new "Premium Plate for 1852," now being engraved. For a Club of Eight, any two of these plates. For a Club of Sixteen, either of these plates and an extra copy of the magazine. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B. A specimen copy sent if desired.

Dec. 22. 3t

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they continue the TAILORING business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞ The New York and Philadelphia Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received.

Oct. 27.